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MICHICAN

INCLUDING A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD:

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.



Ompiled and Published

GEO. A. OGLE & Co.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

CHICAGO.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INDEX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	SURVEYS
MAP OF THE WORLD	ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY,

OTTAWA GOUNTY INDEX

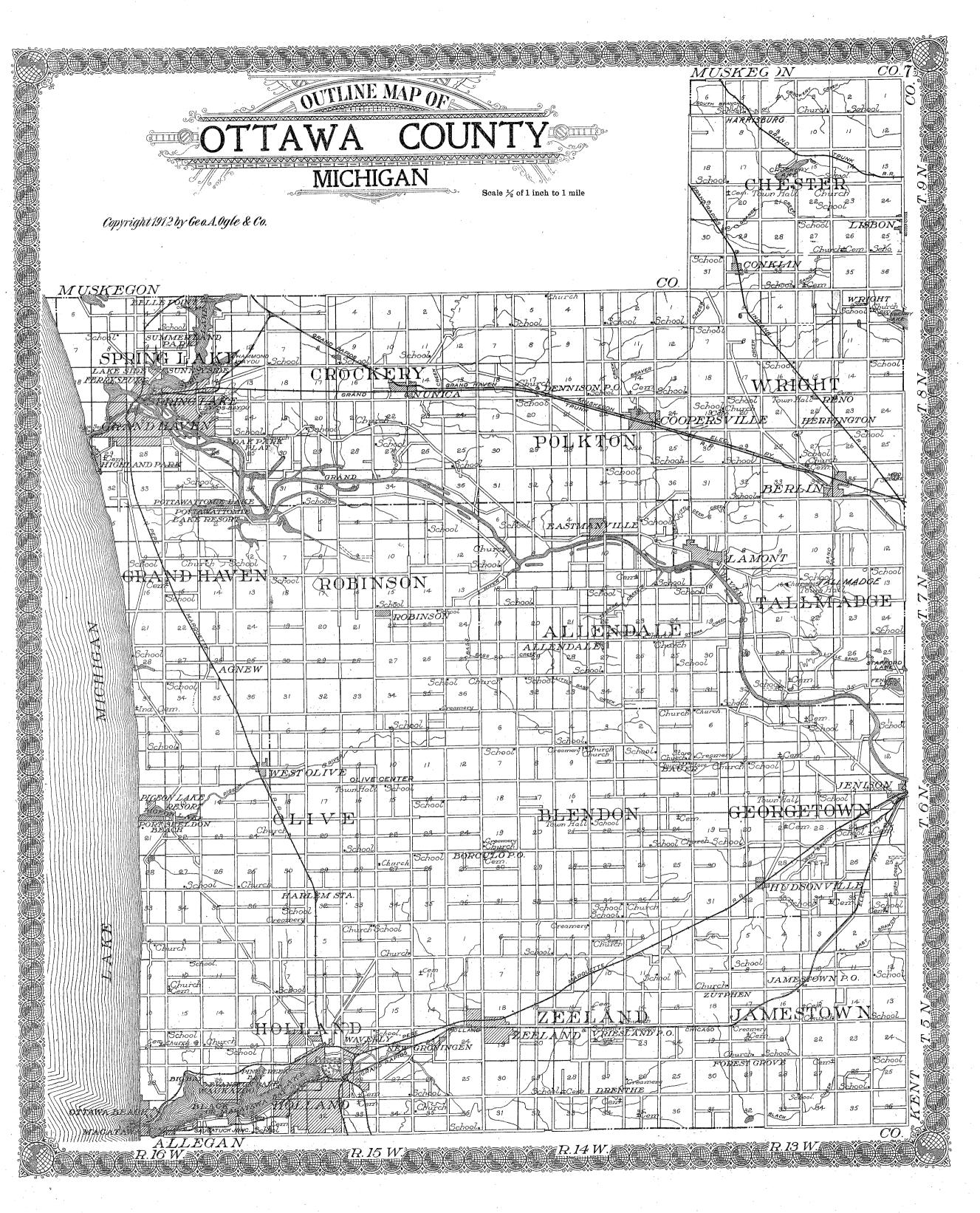
PAGE			PAGE
	,	JAMESTOWN TOWNSHIP	
AGNEW, PLAT OF		JENISON, PLAT OF	43
ALLENDADE TOWNSHIP73		JENISON PARK, PLAT OF	
ANDERSON CAMPING GROUND, PLAT OF 34		LAKE MICHIGAN PARK, PLAT OF	
ANDERSON CAMPING GROUND, I DAT OF		LAKESIDE, PLAT OF	
BAUER, PLAT OF		LAMONT, PLAT OF	
BEACHWOOD BANKS, PLAT OF		LISBON, PLAT OF	61
BELLE POINT; PLAT OF21		MACATAWA, PLAT OF	34-38
BERLIN, PLAT OF		MONTELLO PARK, PLAT OF	
BLENDON TOWNSHIP	•	NEW GRONINGEN, PLAT OF	38-39
BORCULO, PLAT OF		NUNICA, PLAT OF	
CENTRAL PARK, PLAT OF35		OAK PARK, PLAT OF	
CHESTER TOWNSHIP79		OLIVE TOWNSHIP	60-6
CONKLIN, PLAT OF		OLIVE CENTER, PLAT OF	6
COOPERSVILLE, PLAT OF		OTTAWA BEACH, PLAT OF	3
CROCKERY TOWNSHIP67		OTTAWA COUNTY, OUTLINE MAP O	F
DRENTHE. PLAT OF38		PIGEON LAKE RESORT, PLAT OF	
EASTMANVILLE, PLAT OF	,	POLKTON TOWNSHIP	
ENLARGED PLAT, SEC. 33 AND S. \(\frac{3}{4}\) SEC. 28,	,	PORT SHELDON BEACH, PLAT OF	
GRAND HAVEN TOWNSHIP		POTTAWATTOMIE LAKE RESORT, PI	LAT OF2
EVANSTON PARK, PLAT OF38		RENO, PLAT OF	4
FERRYSBURG, PLAT OF14		ROBINSON, PLAT OF	4
FOREST GROVE, PLAT OF51		ROBINSON TOWNSHIP	
GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP85		SOUTH PARK, PLAT OF	
GRAND HAVEN, PLAT OF		SPRING LAKE, PLAT OF	
EAST PART OF		SPRING LAKE TOWNSHIP	
MIDDLE PART OF		SPRING LAKE BEACH, PLAT OF	
WEST PART OF		SUMMERLAND PARK, PLAT OF	
GRAND HAVEN TOWNSHIP 56-57		SUNNYSIDE, PLAT OF	
HARRINGTON, PLAT OF		TALLMADGE TOWNSHIP	8
HERRINGTON, PLAT OF		VINECREST BEACH, PLAT OF	
HIGHLAND PARK, PLAT OF18-19		VRIESLAND, PLAT OF	F
HIGHLANDS, THE PLAT OF	•	WAUKAZOO, PLAT OF	38-8
HOLLAND, PLAT OF		WAVERLY, PLAT OF	
NORTH PART OF		WEST OLIVE, PLAT OF	56-5
SOUTH PART OF28-29		WRIGHT TOWNSHIP	
SOUTH WEST PART OF		ZEELAND, PLAT OF	46-4
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP		ZEELAND TOWNSHIP	7
HUDSONVILLE, PLAT OF		ZUTPHEN, PLAT OF	
JAMESTOWN, PLAT OF51	. ' 1	ZOITIEM, 1 LATE OF	

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

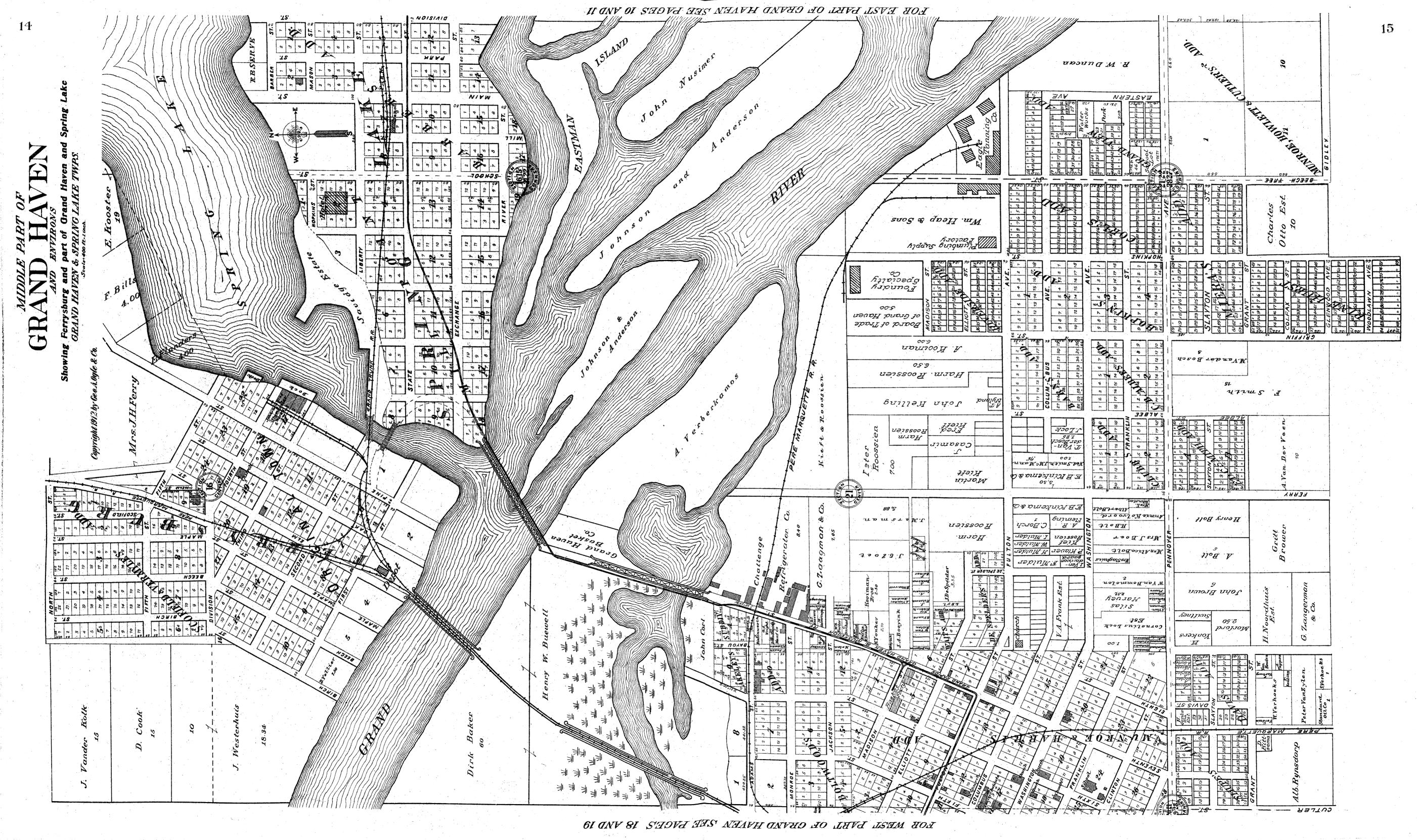
PAGE
Anderson, Fred, and Family109
Anderson, Fred, Residence of113
Andre, Cornelius109
Arch Street, Berlin, Mich
in oticet, berini, interimental
Baker, Klaus
Baldwin, Frank S107
Berlin Hotel111
Berlin State Bank111
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Peter107
Burlingame, E. E., Residence of111
zaminguito, zi zi, recidence offinition
Campbell, Fred H107
Campbell, Lizzie L107
Carlson, A. V., Residence of111
City Hall, Holland, Mich107
Cook, F. S., Photo From113
Cook, Rickle111
Cook, R. H., and Family107
Court House, Grand Haven, Mich105
Courtright, E. J., Residence of
Cross, Effie Fern111
Cross, Fred
Cross, Fred, Residence of113
Closs, 11cd, 1coldence olimination
DeKeyzer, Cor105
De Long, G111
De Vos, C105
DeVries, Siene T109
Dyke, James 113
Dyke, Jeonette109
Dyke, Joseph109
•
Elbers, Ruth111
Fellows, Edwin, Residence of111
First M. E. Church Holland, Mich109
Fritz, Joseph, and Family109
Fritz, Joseph, Residence of111
Fritz, Joseph, Old Residence of113
Joseph, Ora Residence Officiality
Gerrits, Ralph105
Gilbert, John A., Jr., Residence and Barn
of 112

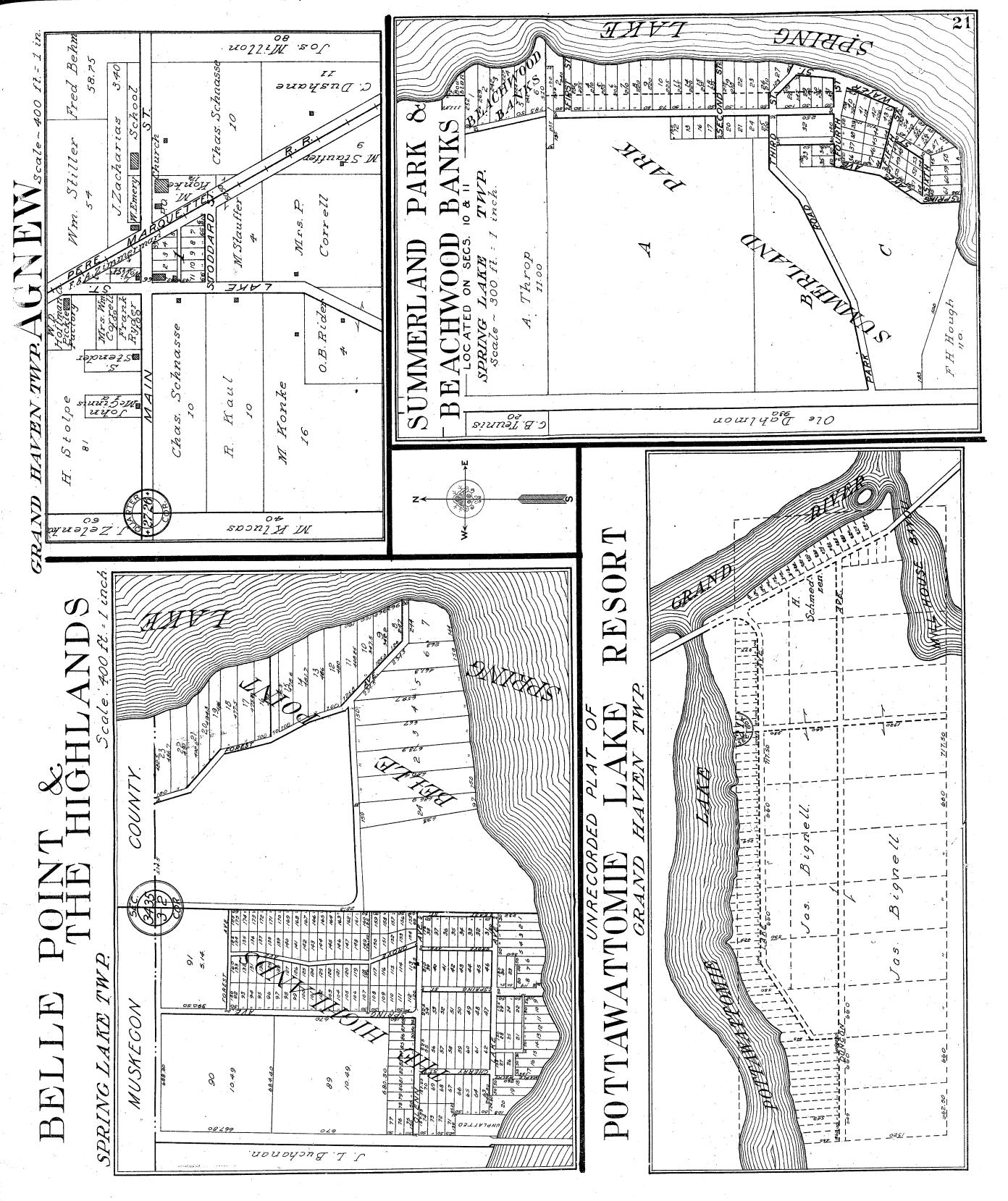
PAGI
Graves Library, Holland, Mich
Harmsen, Ben and Family
Jenison, D. M
Kamp, Henry Haze, Residence of 111 Kirby, Edward P 105 Knight, A. J., Residence of 111 Kouw, Isaac 105
Lillie, Colon C., Scene on Farm of
Macann, Orlando
Nauta, Paul and Family
Park, John and Family

PAGE
Post Office, Grand Haven, Mich. 107 Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. 109 Prendergast, Mike. 109
Quigley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M107
Reeves, Geo. W., and Family
Sichterman, Si., Residence of 113 Simmer, A1., Photo From 113 Smith, M. M. 105 Smith, M. M., Residence of 111 Stegeman, Peter, Home of 107
Ter Avest, John G
Van Putten, Adrian107Van Raalta Hall, Holland, Michigan107Van Rhee, John105Van Schelven, G105Van Wynen, Govert109Vrieling, Walter, Residence of113
Walcott, Horace H., Residence of 111 Walker, Isaac 109 Walker, Isaac, Residence of 113 Water Street, Berlin, Mich 109 White Bros 105 Wilde, Thos 109 Witcop, Fred, Residence of 107
Yntema, Gerrit, Residence of113
Zwemer, H. P105



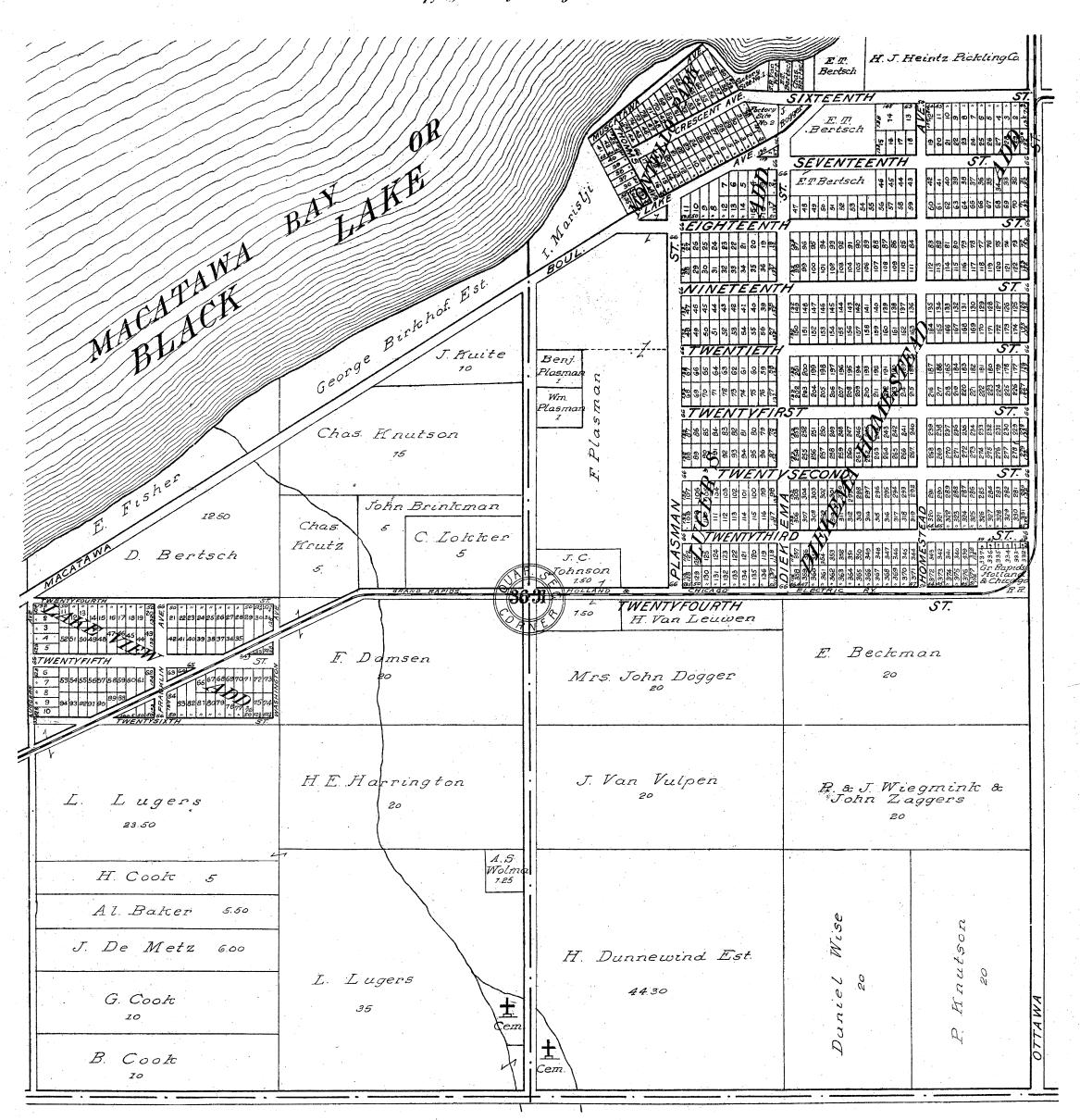
Ed De Vices D 02.8 3.20 A. 2.20 13 A 11.1M OC JOJOJ 46.F H M.W. Blakeslee 55 4 28 8 EI W Trotter 1 0 TI vosduro y Z MAIN E SATUR AUGS SOIJA OU H H Chas Carpenter Jasdan H J 37 FARALL JIV ヨルレフ Christman 9 John Stark C. Erwin 72511 27M 7 2 0 2 5 H NJOTY ALOW I. TOIGSONG K.M.M. Lean LShoemaker J.Heath. I Brongersma 240pZe TIMOUT. T Soor GEO. Wagoner 220 VOL287 75 77 SSOI 029 LPB TOWR S Wan Der Waar George Wagonei .7*2* ≤ | | THE STATE OF THE S INAYAA NOSYDYT 7 2 374 5 64 B. W Duncan 52"508 SI ANY HI SHOVE HELS NHAVH ANVHO HO LEVE HIGHIN HOE

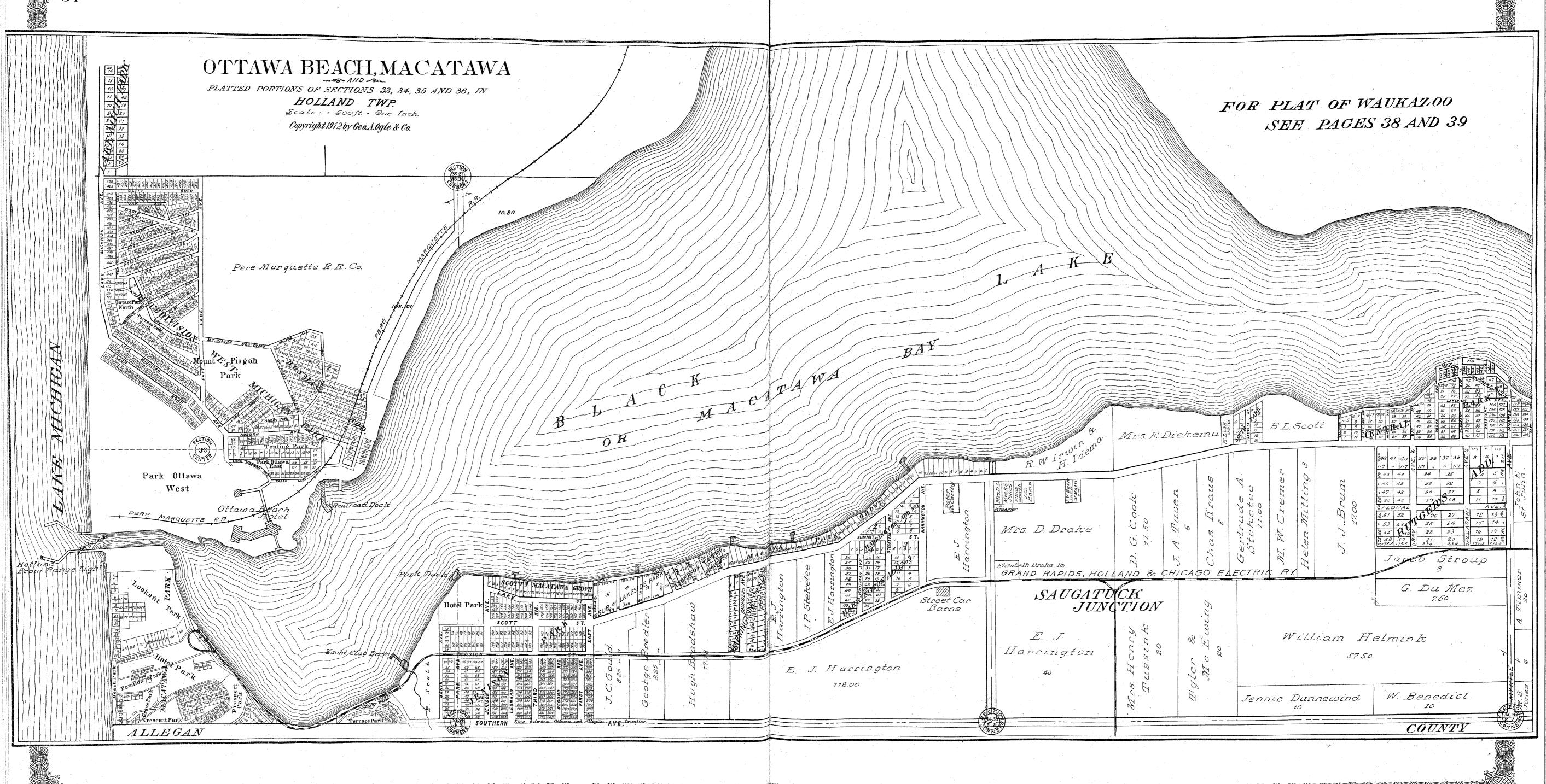


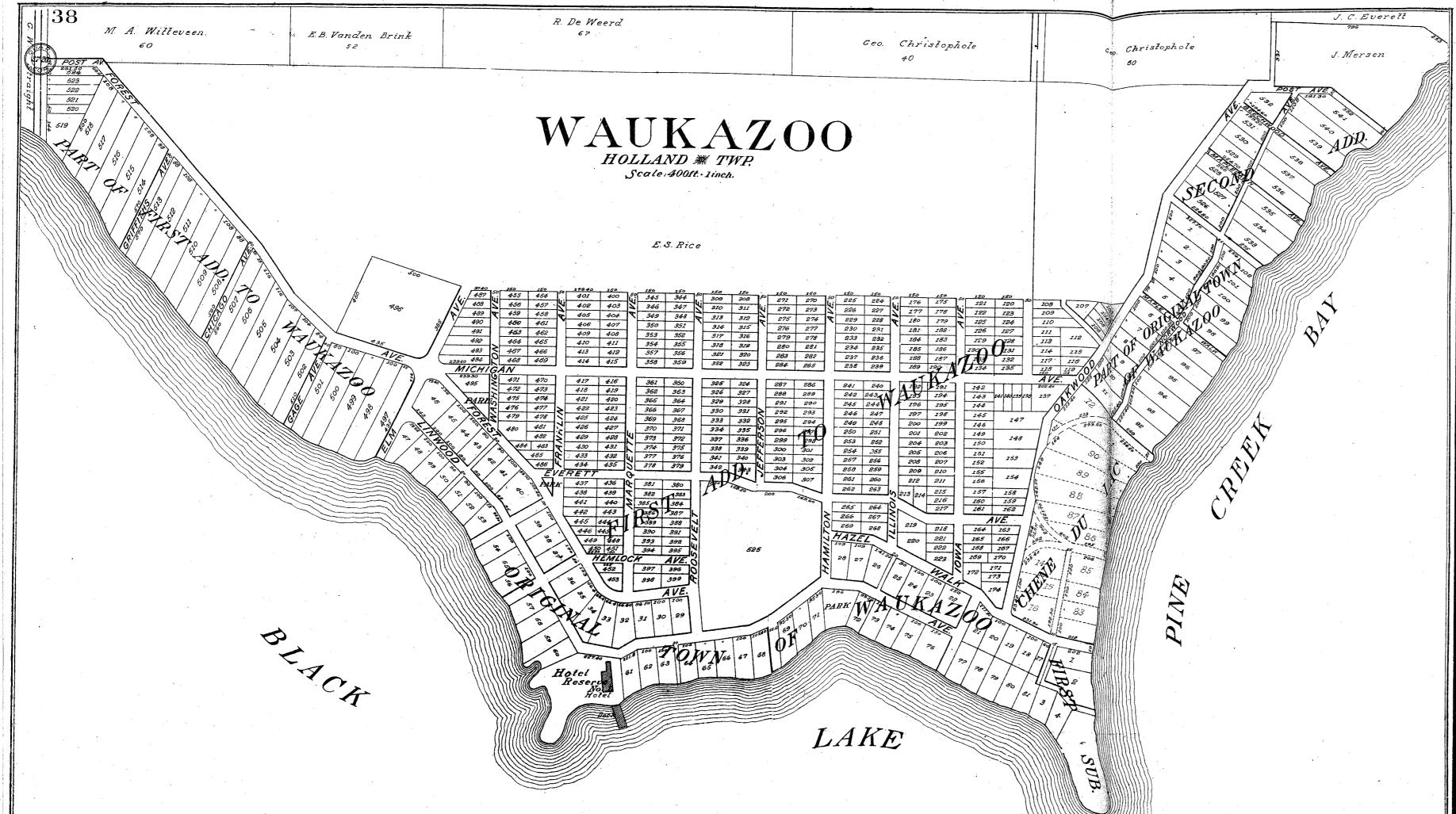


SOUTHWEST PART OF HOLLAND TWP Scale 460 ft. 1 inch.

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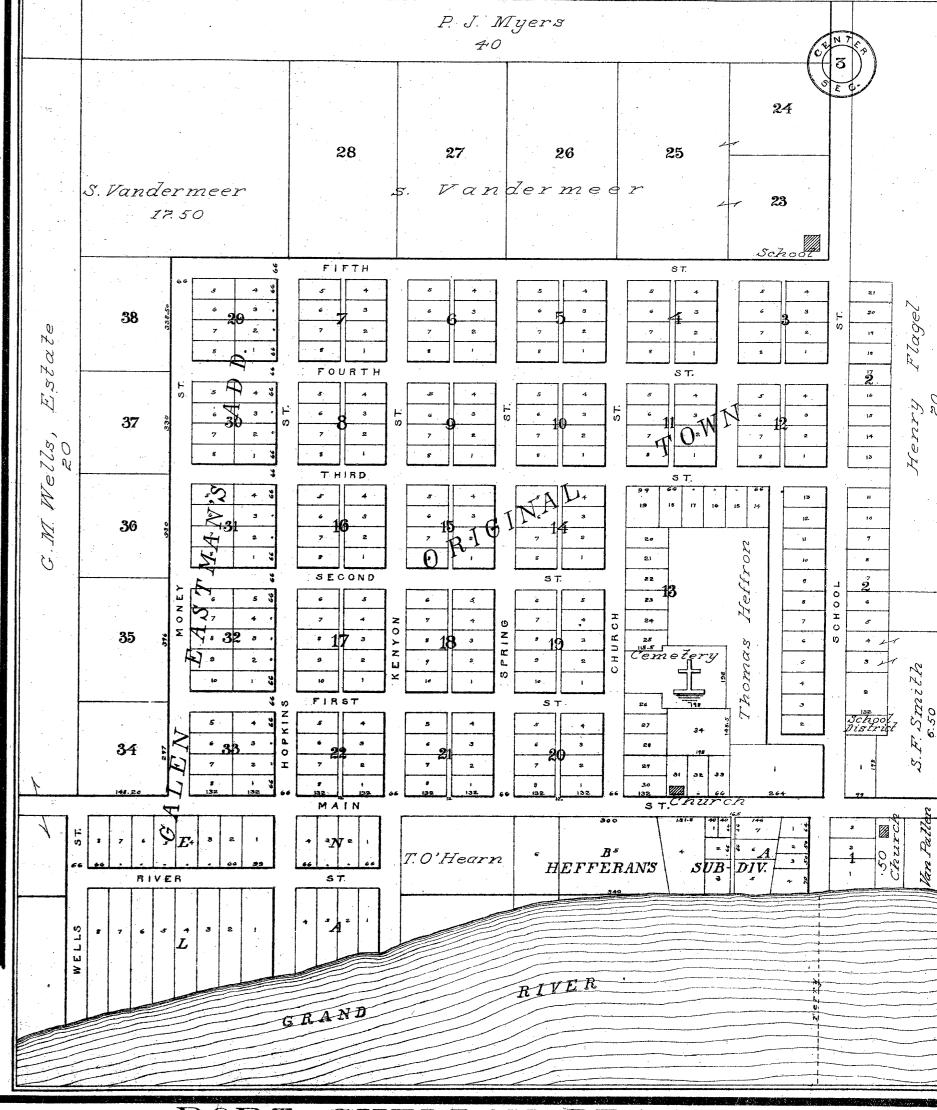






EASTMANVILLE

POLKTON * TWP.
Scale~ 300 ft. = 1 in.



W.F. Smith

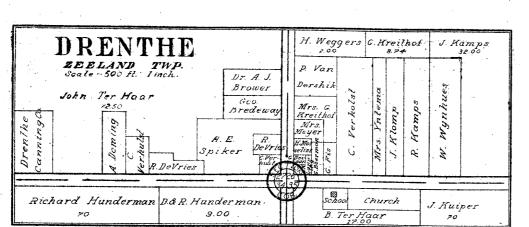
EVANSTON PARK

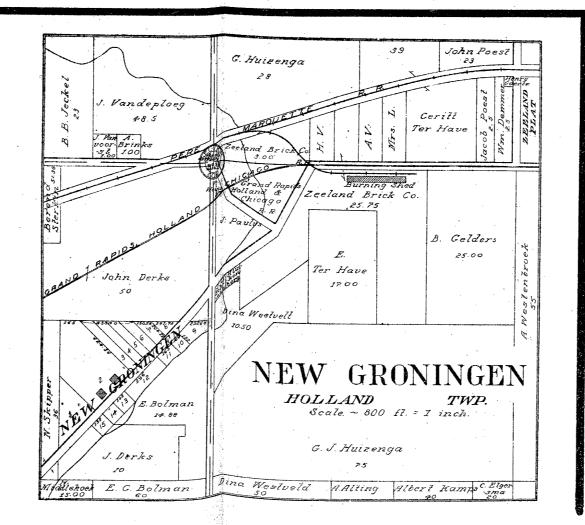
HOLLAND ** TWP.

LOCATED ON SECTION 25

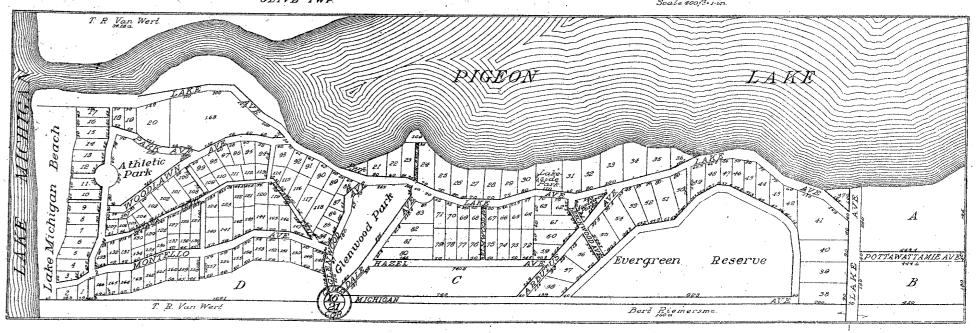
Scale 400 ft : 1 in.

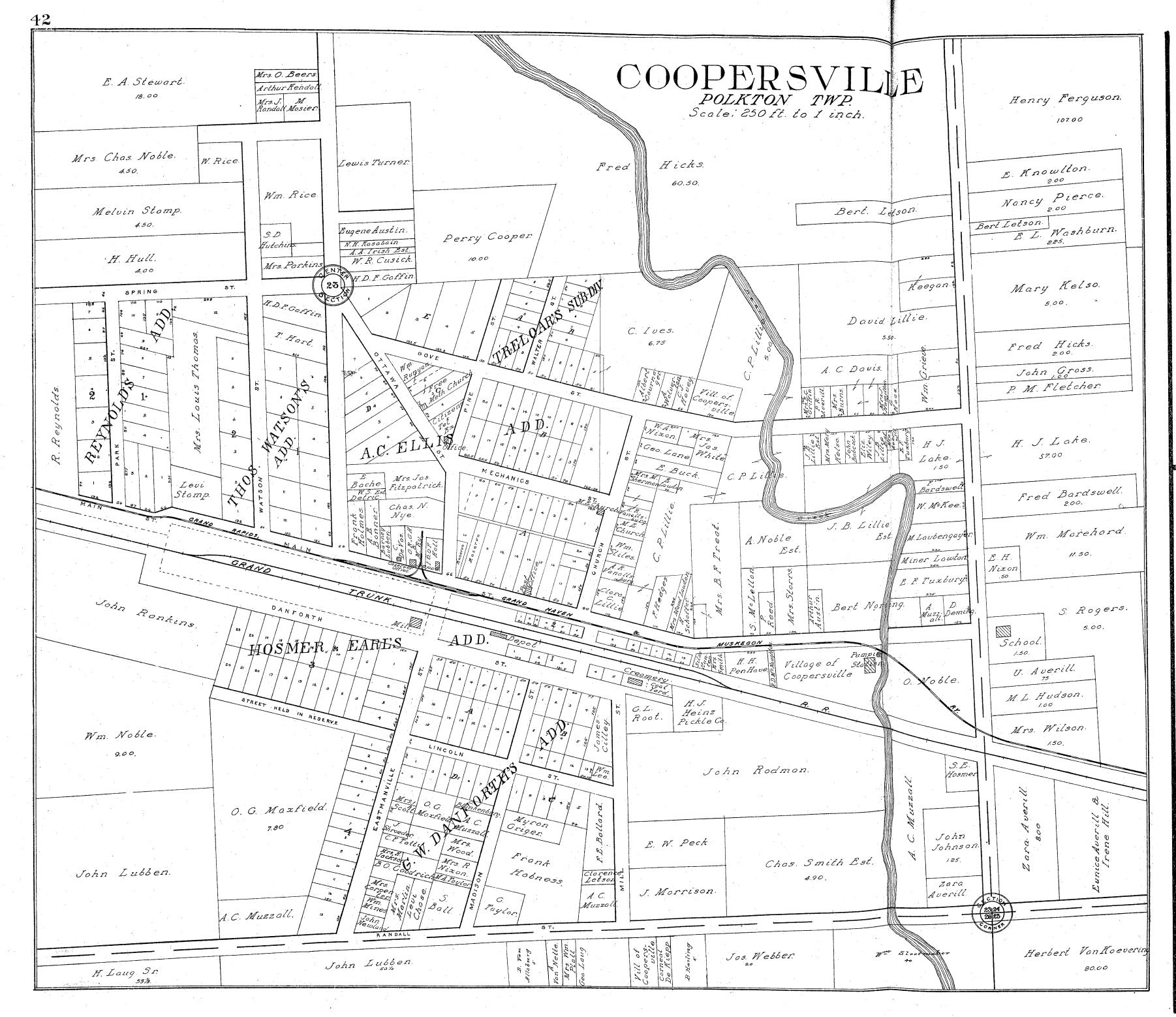
Hypes, Howell & Shaw

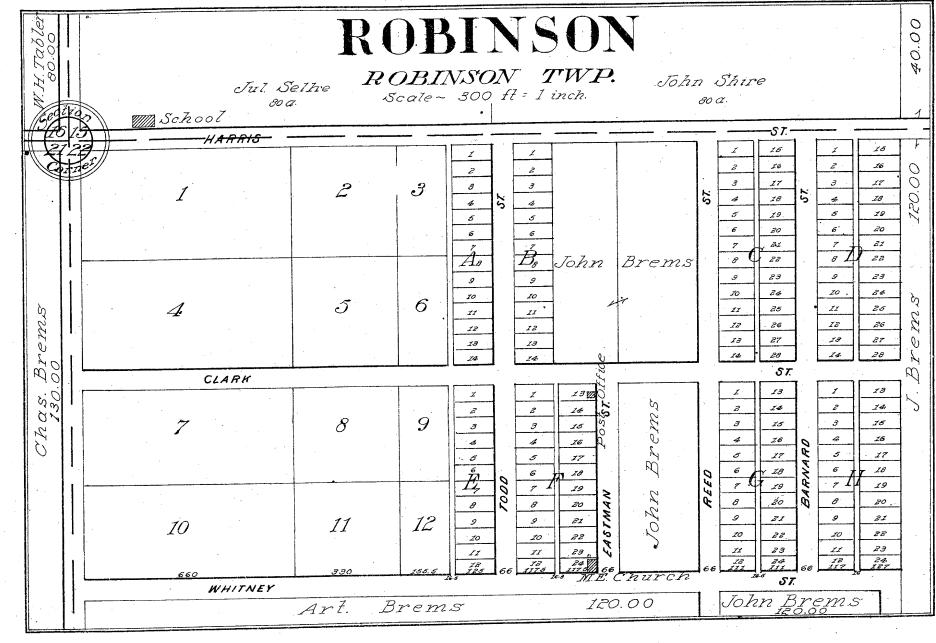


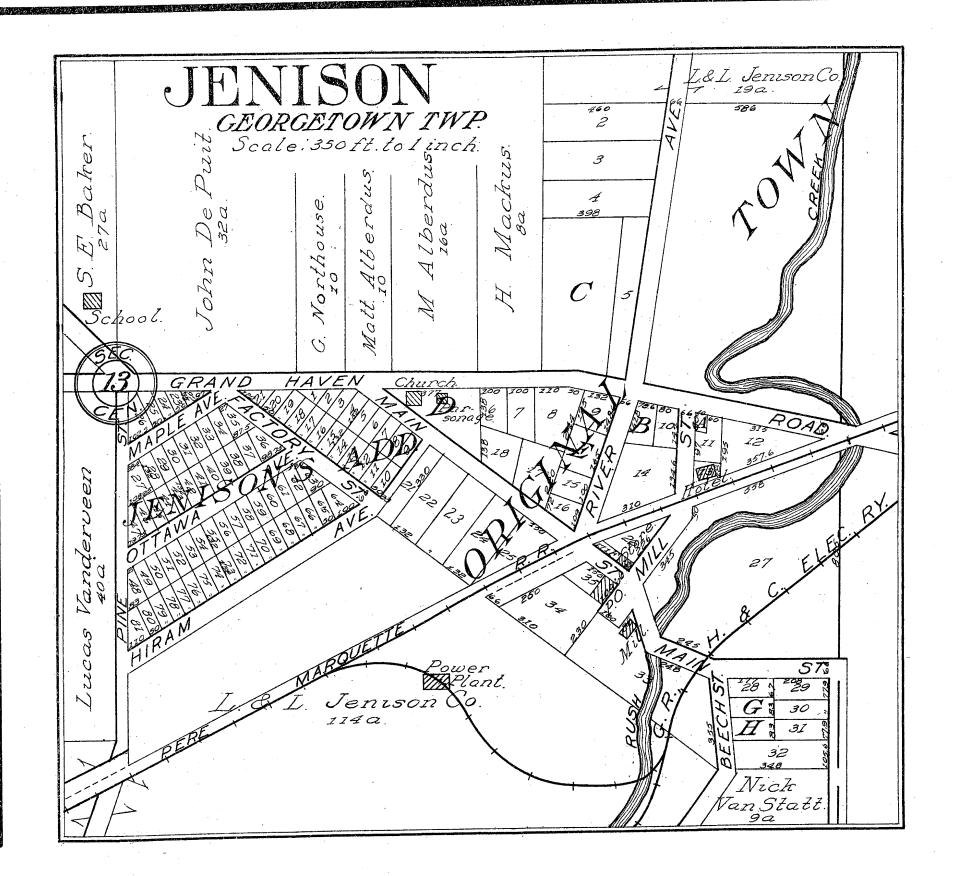


PORT SHELDON BEACH

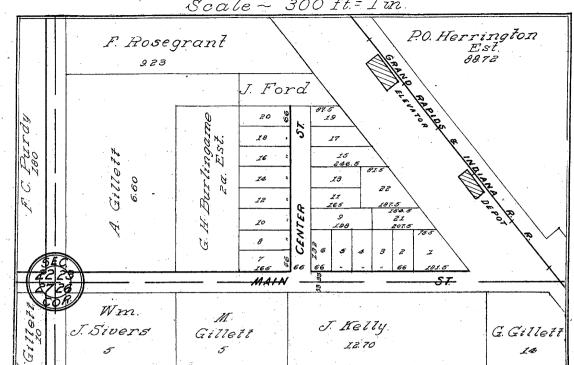




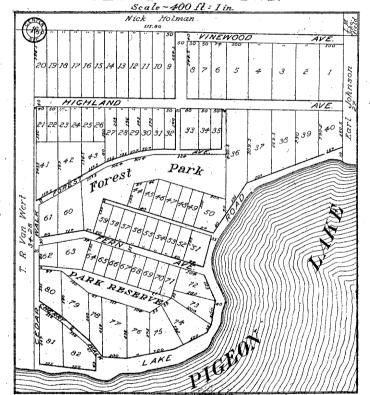




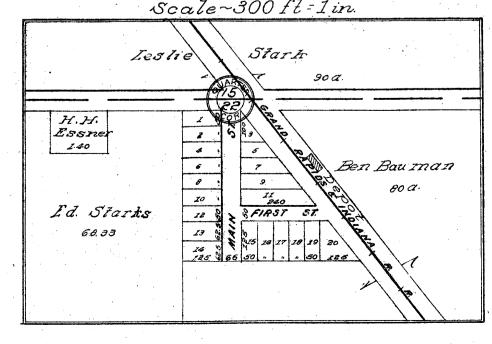
HERRINGTON WRIGHT % TWP. Scale - 300 ft = 1 in

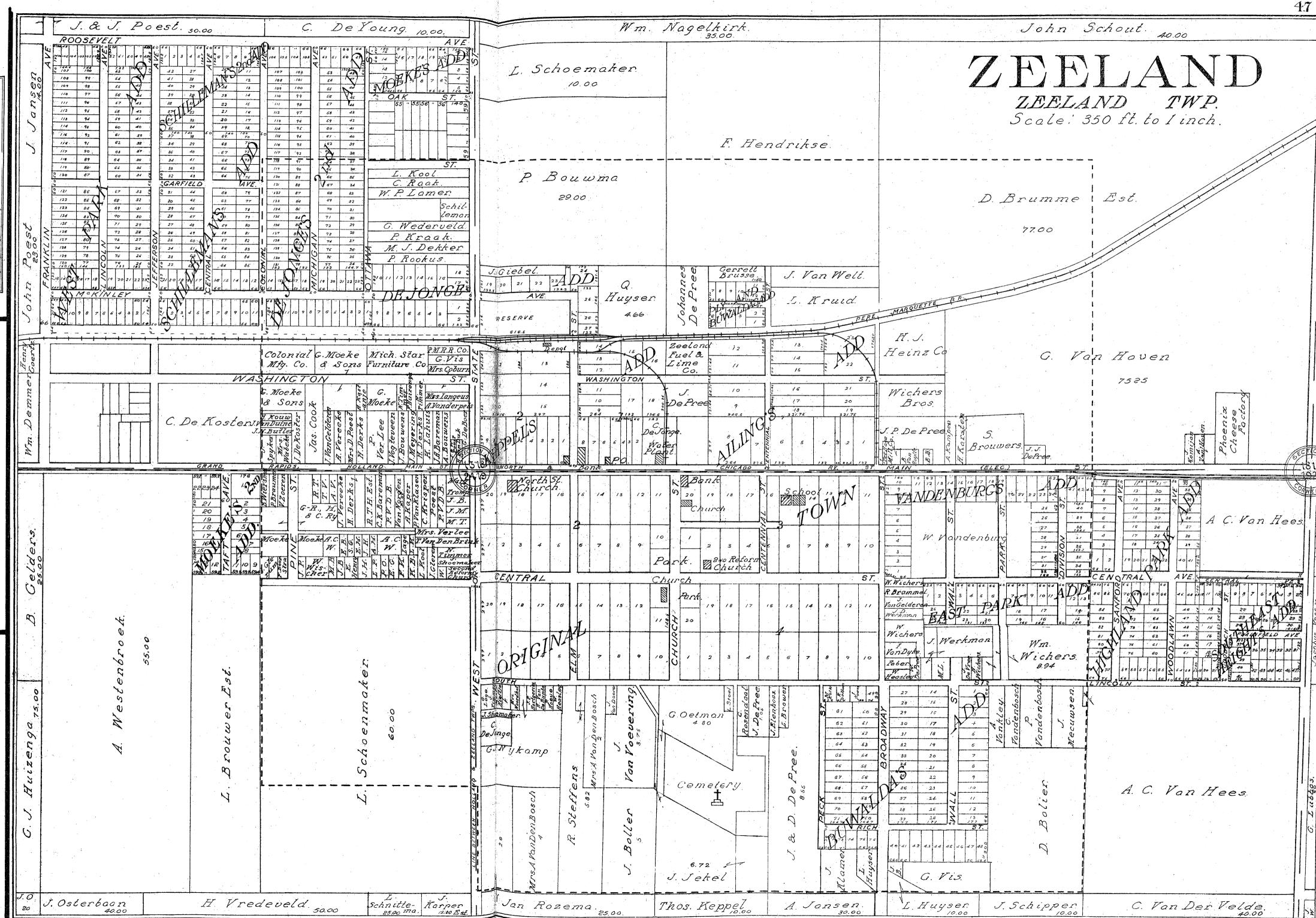


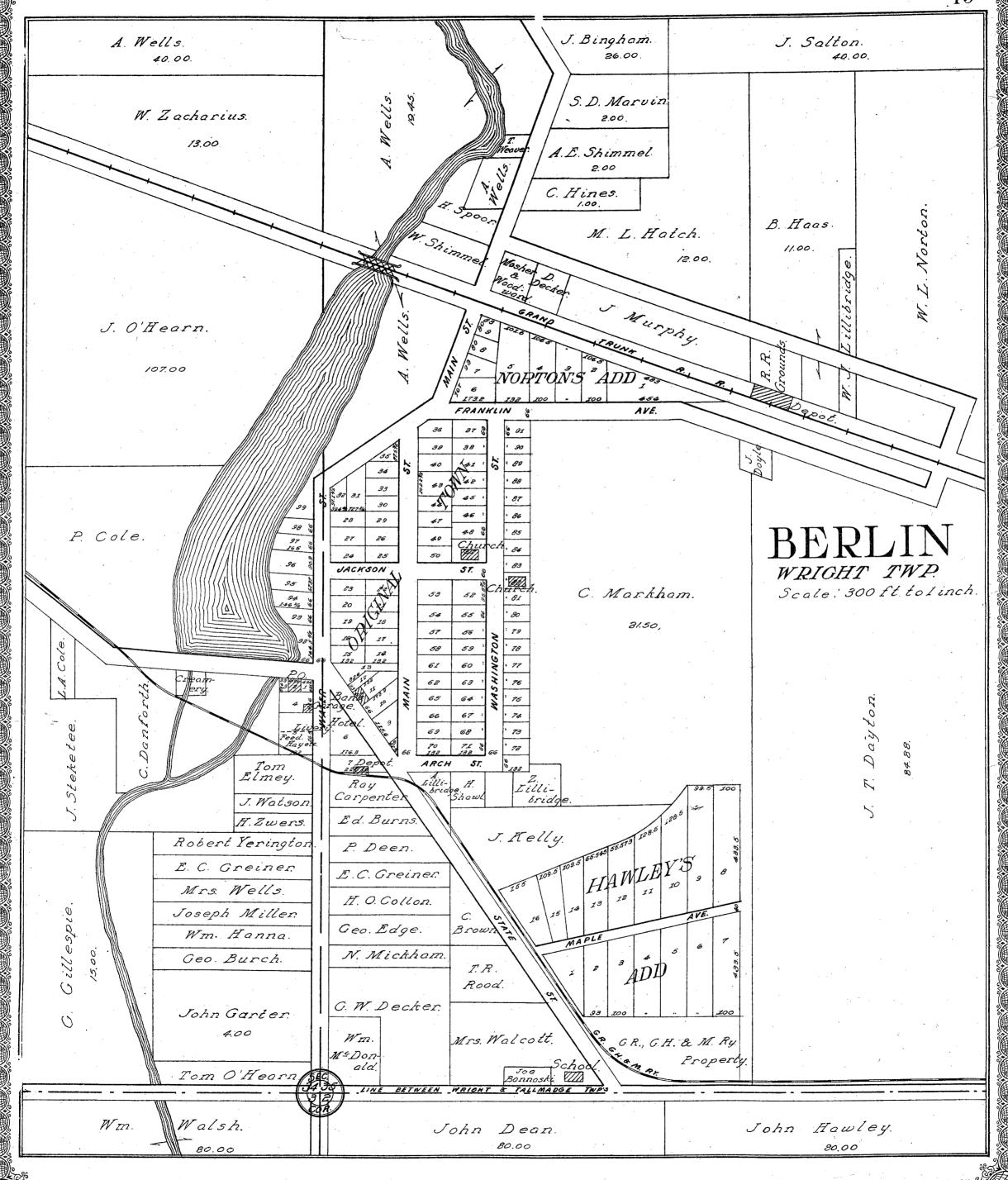
PIGEON LAKE RESORT

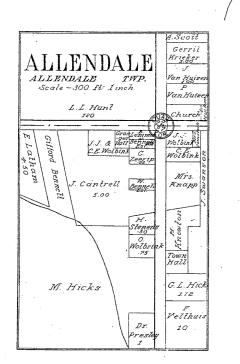


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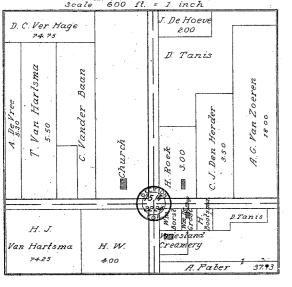




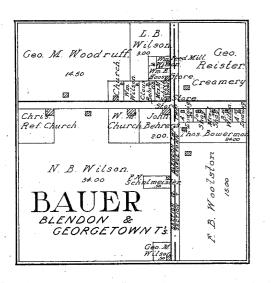


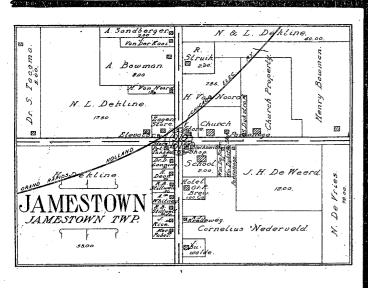


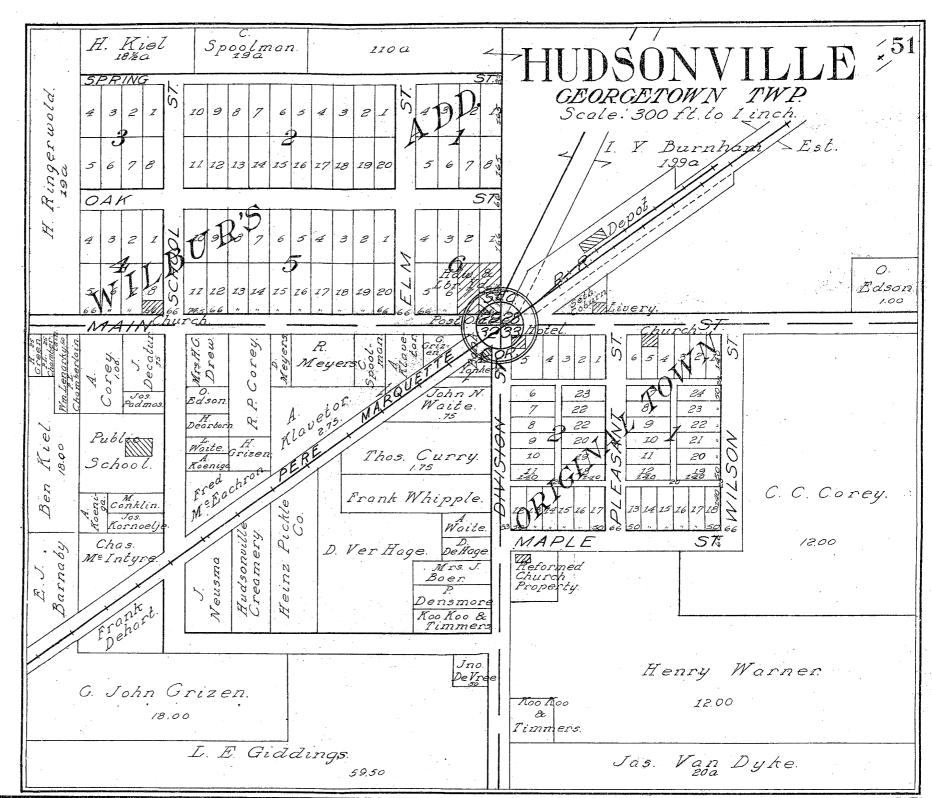
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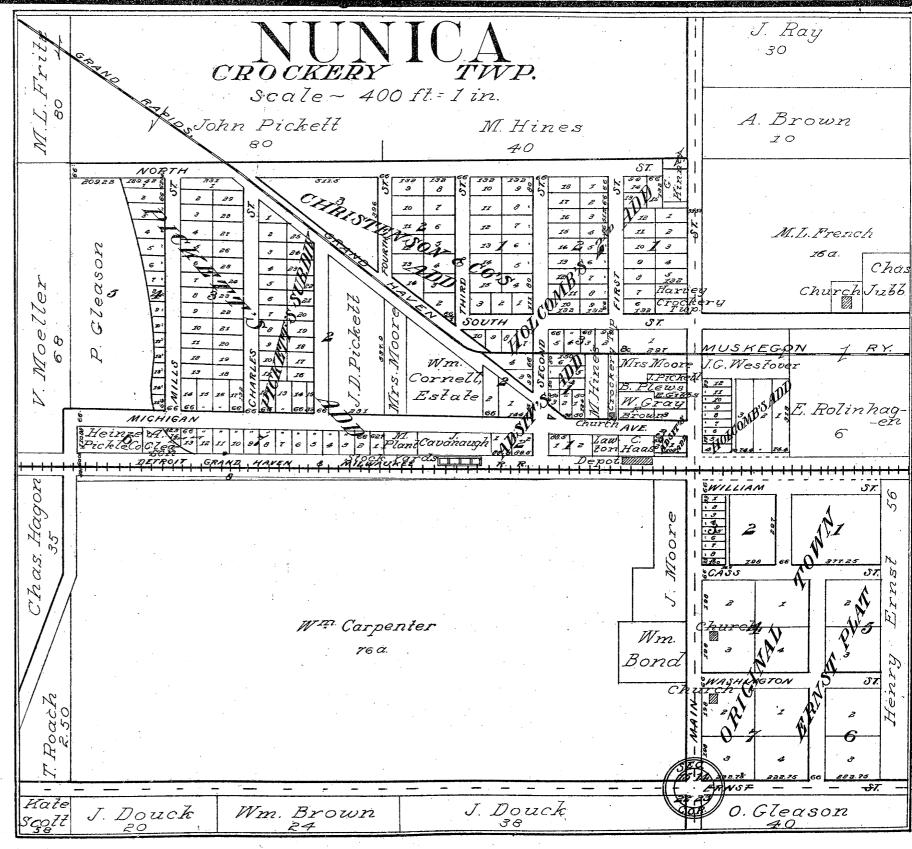


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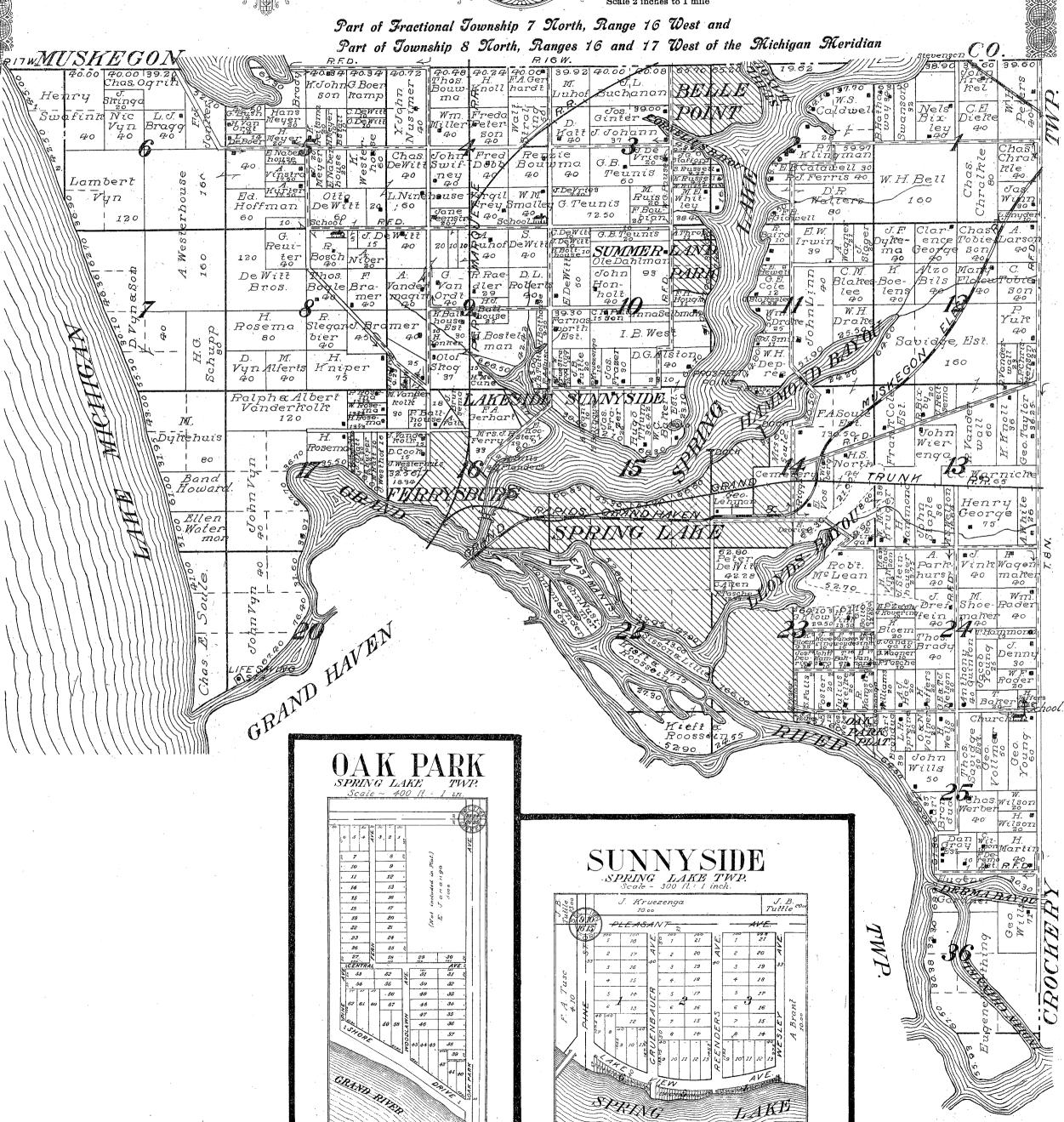


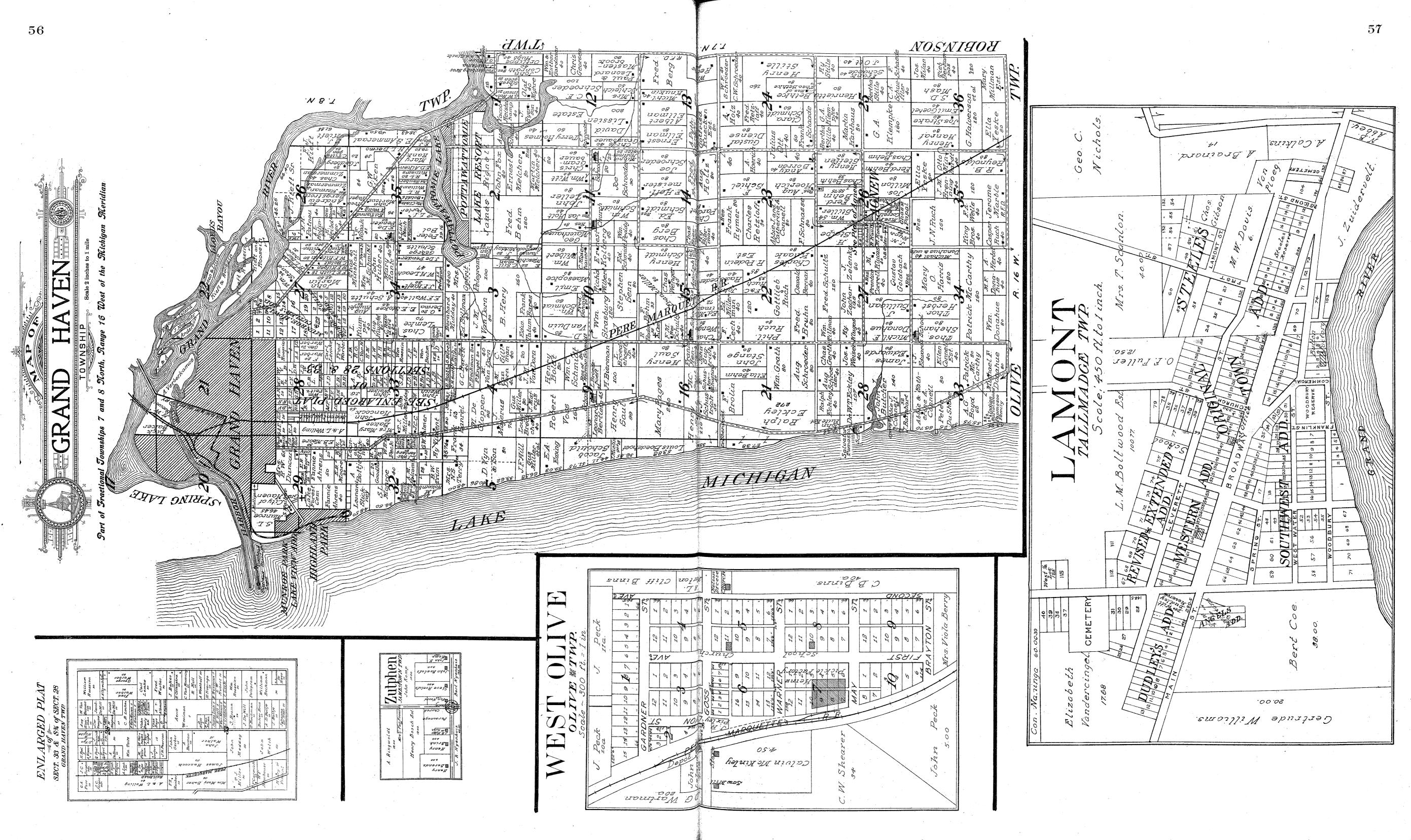






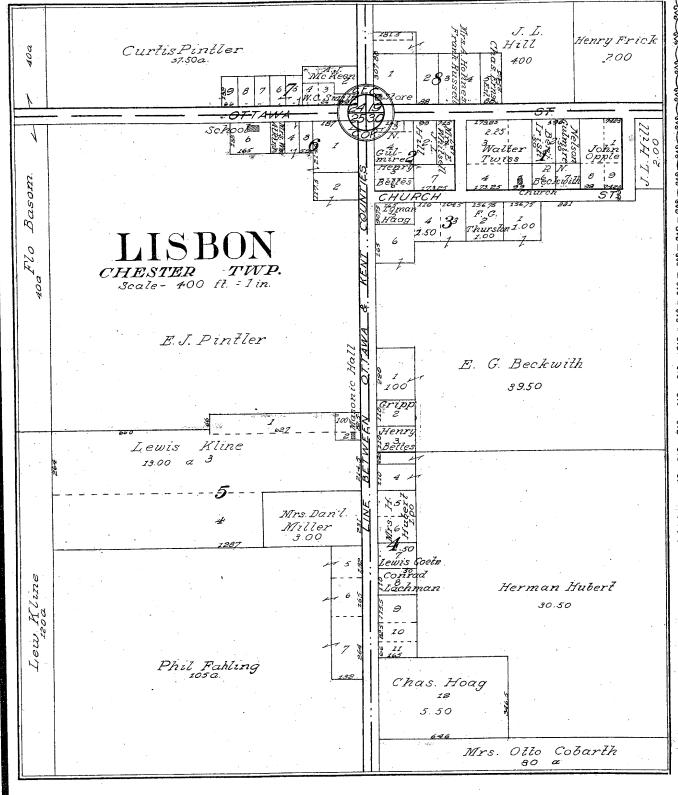








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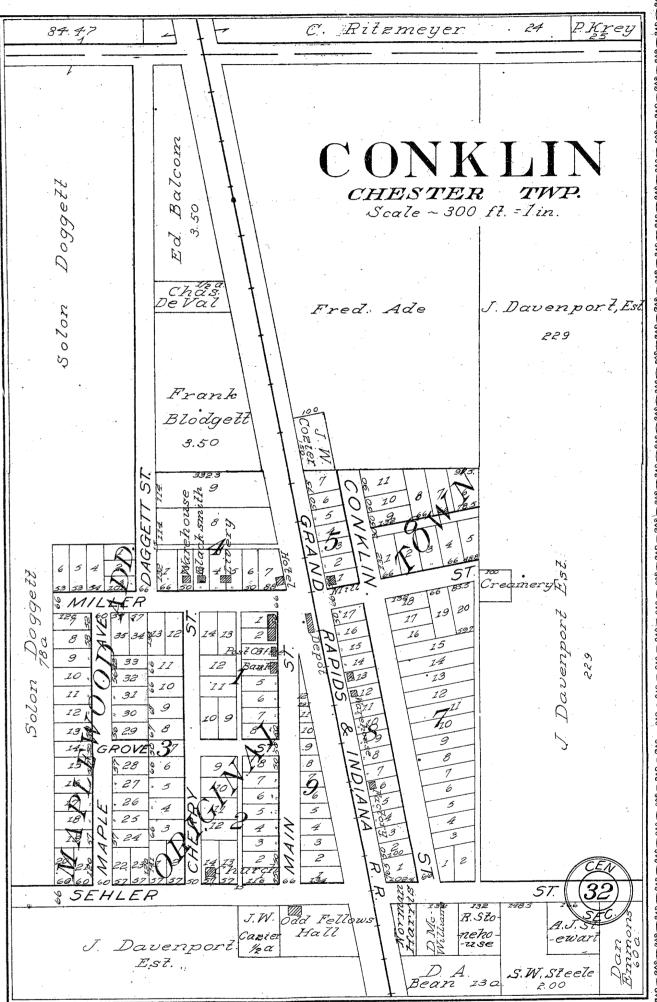
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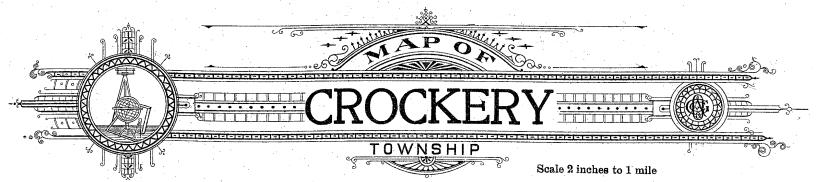
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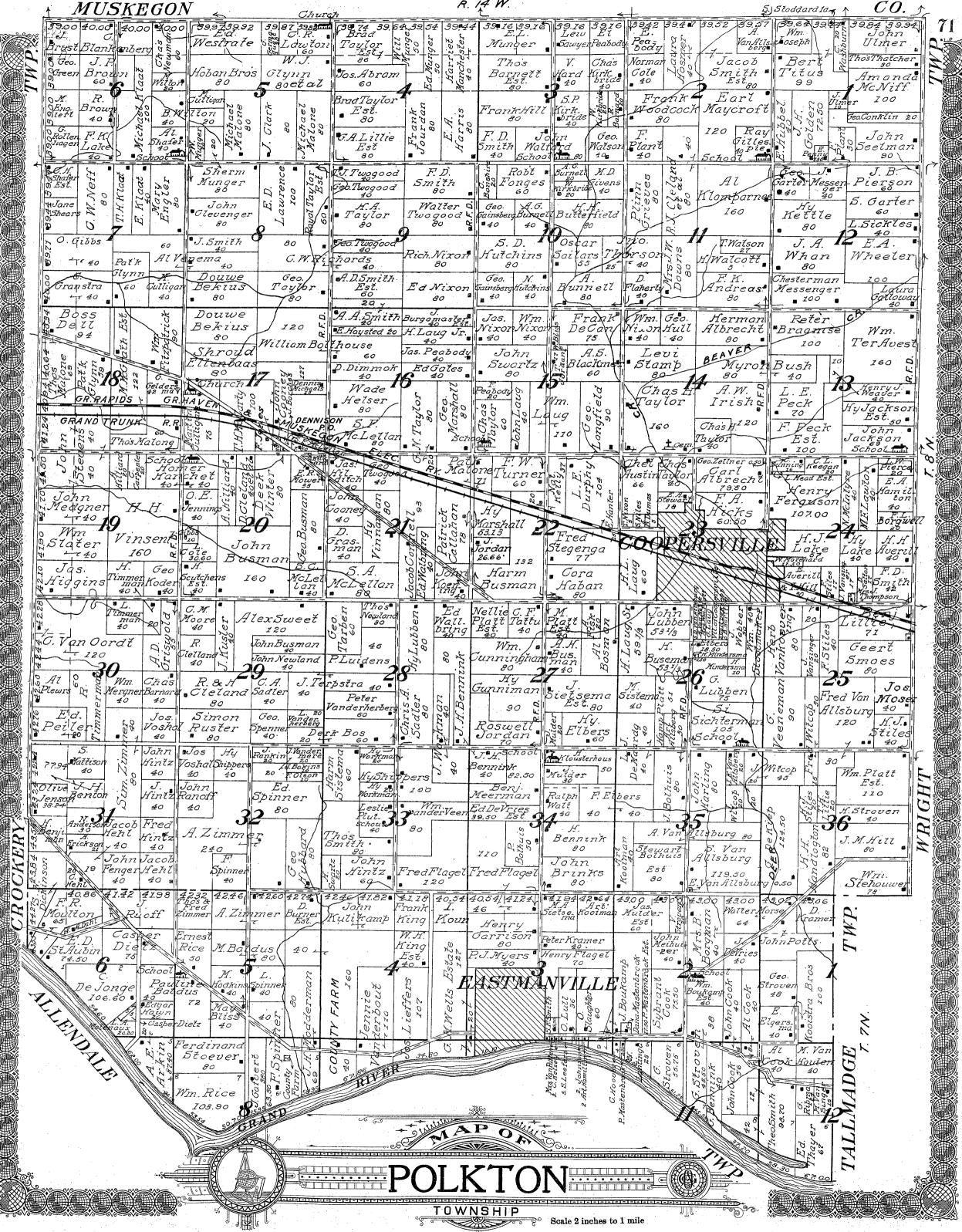


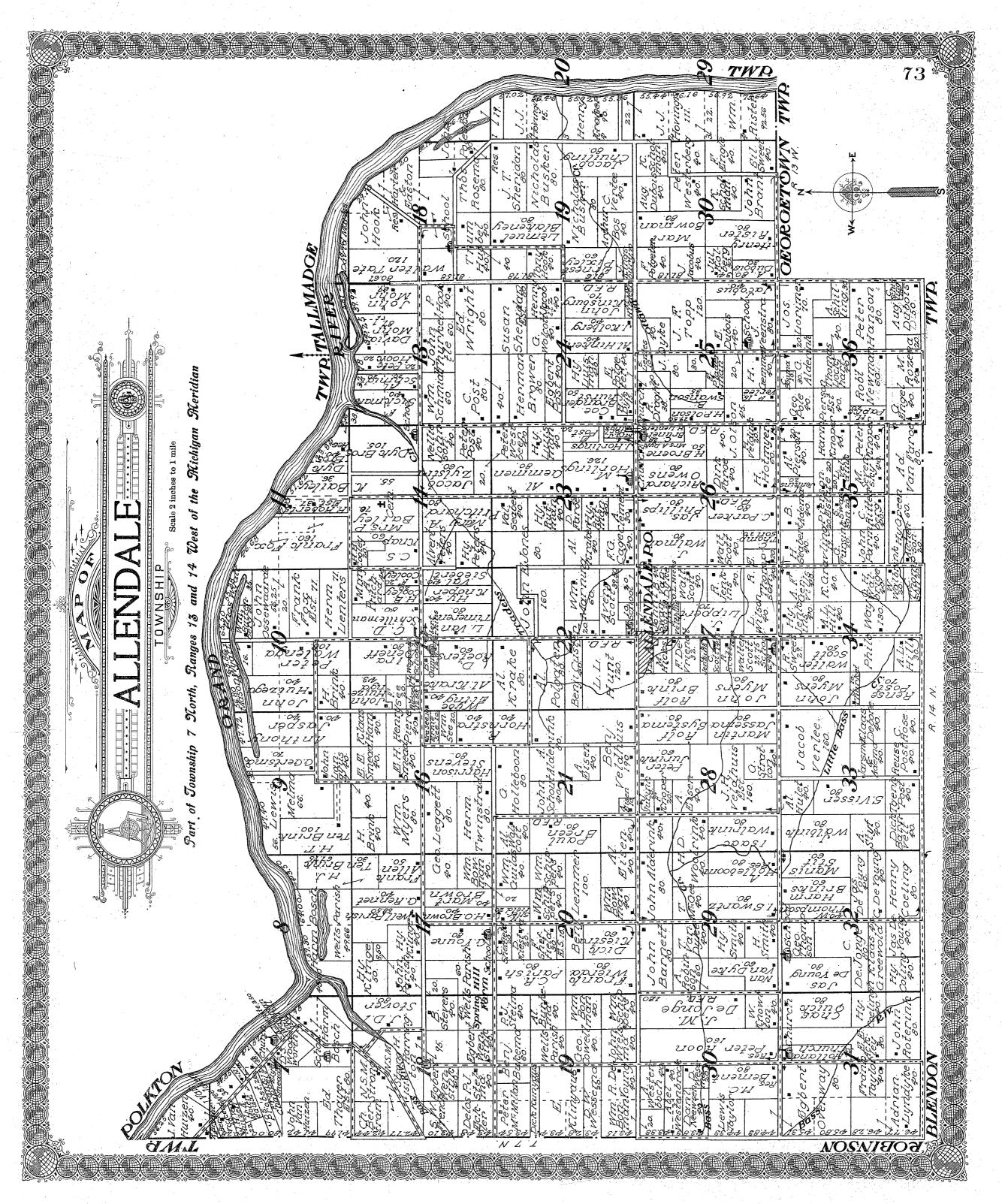


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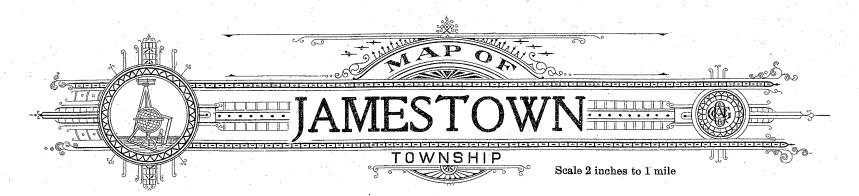
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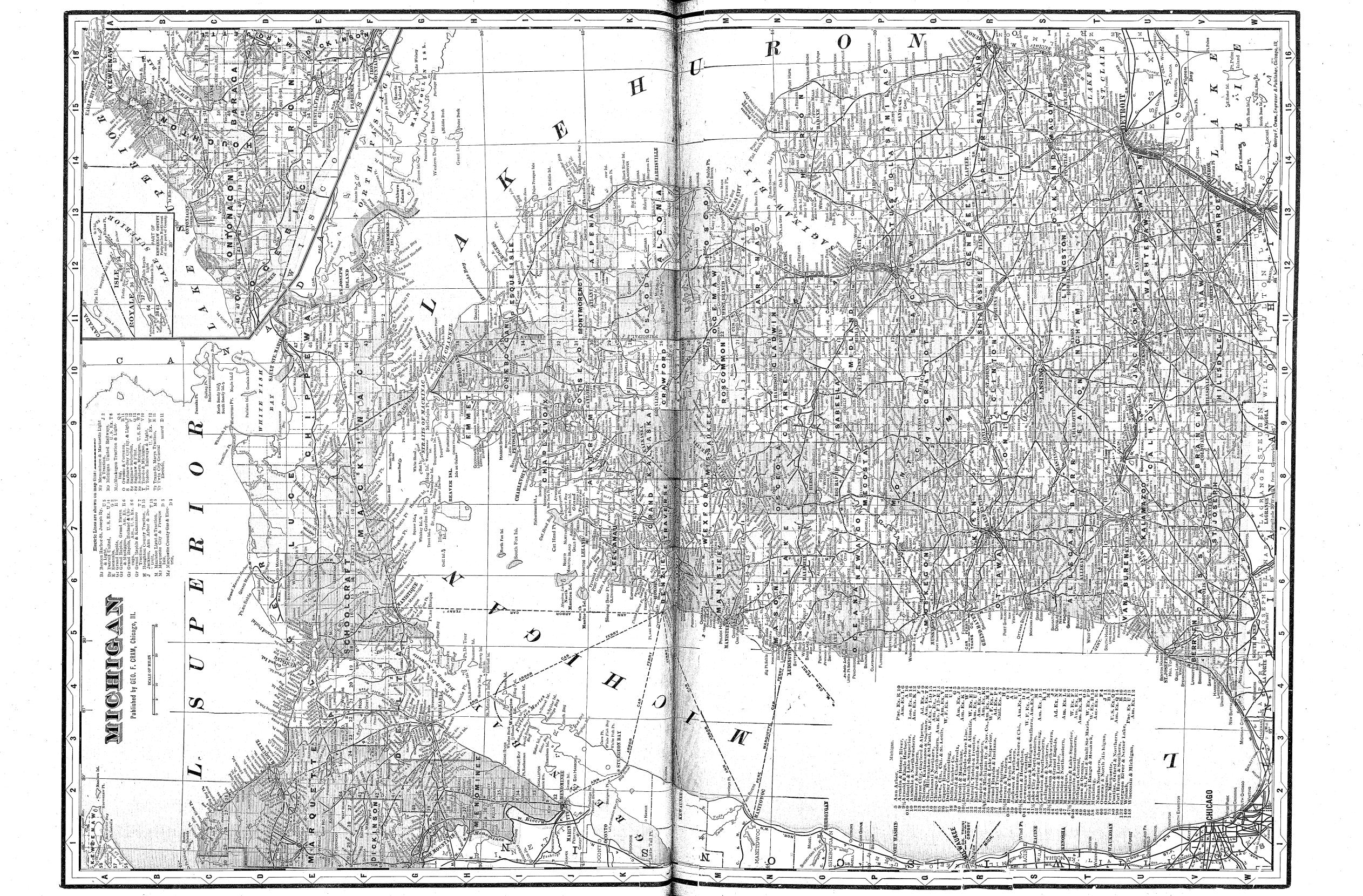
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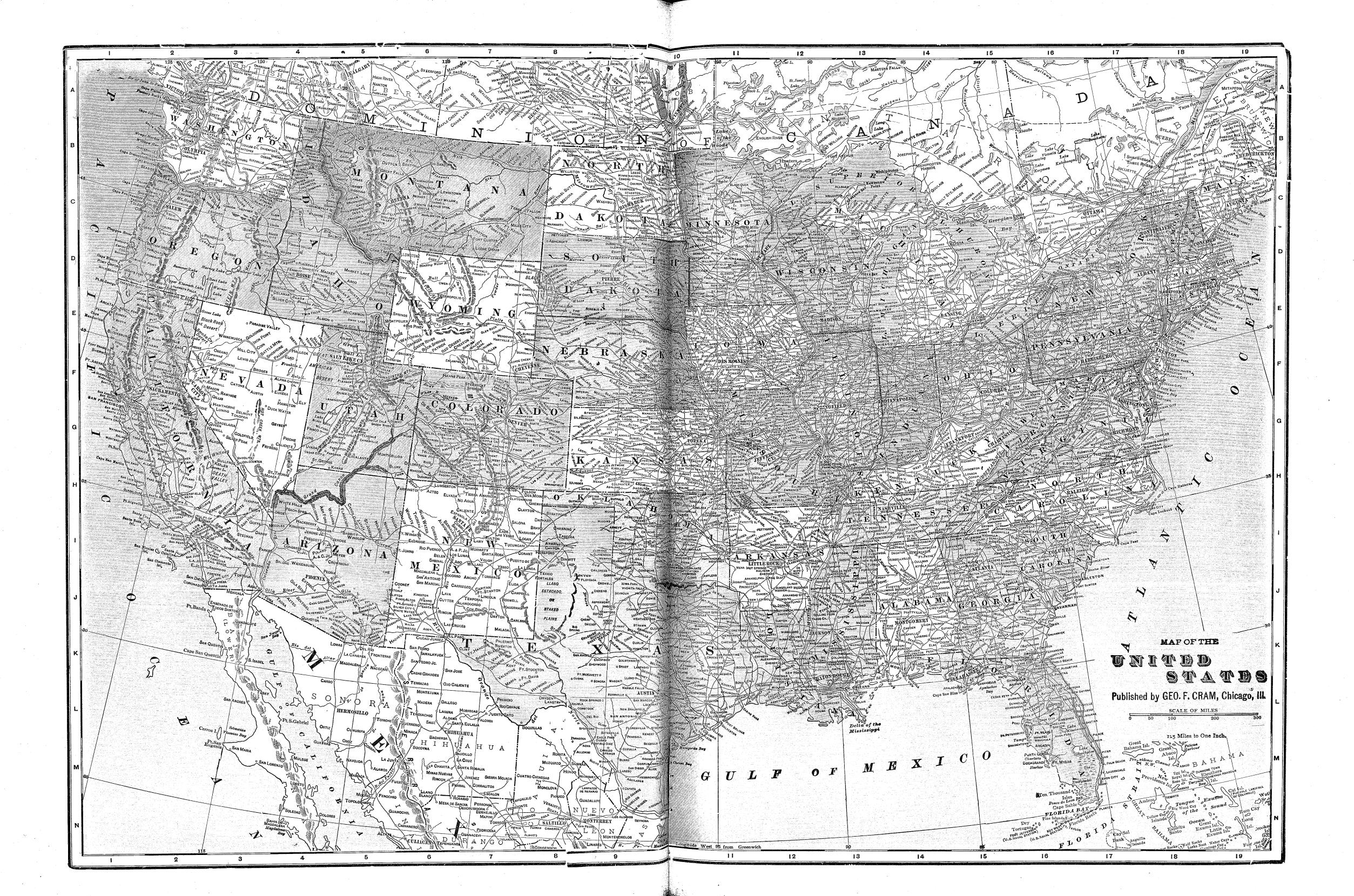
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PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Ottawa County, Michigan

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits

of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated. Aiken, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 35, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. Cline, David M., Supervisor, Plumbing and Dealer in Implements, Spring Fellows, Levi J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Olive, P. O. Zeeland. Lake. 1887. Coburn, C. C., Attorney, Grand Haven. Aman, Jacob, Farmer and Carpenter, S. 22, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. First State Bank, The, General Banking, Holland. Coburn, Seth, Hotel and Livery, Hudsonville. 1855. Fish, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Robinson, P. O. Zeeland. Anderson, Andrew, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Crockery, P. O. Connell, Katherine A., Farming, S. 33, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1859. Foster, A. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Anderson, Fred, Farmer, S. 12, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1906. Conrath, John, Farmer, S. 1, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1910. Haven. 1864. Cook, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Polkto , P. O. Coopersville. Foster, E., Fruit Grower, S. 23, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. Andre, Cornelius, Sheriff, Grand Haven. Andreas, F. K., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1901. Cook, Rickle, Farmer, S. 31, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1859. Mr. Friar, Bernard, Farmer, S. 13, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1851. Friesser, John, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 18, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1891. Cook, Rickle, Farmer, S. 51, 1. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1859. Mr. Cook is married to Miss Gertie Hursinga.

Cook, R. H., Highway Commissioner, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1872.

Cook, Salem F., Farmer, S. 23, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1896.

Cook, W., Farmer, S. 8, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. Averill, H. H., Supervisor, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. Avink, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. 1873. Frietchen, F. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Robinson, P. O. Robinson. 1908.

Fritz, Joseph, Farmer, S. 11, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. Mr. Fritz was born in Ottawa County in 1860. He has served as a Member of the Coopersville State Bank, General Banking, Coopersville.
Correll, N. P., Farmer and Auctioneer, S. 27, T. Grand Haven, P. O.
Grand Haven. 1902. Babcock, Chas., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dealer in Implements, S. 12, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1887. Board of Review. Fuller, Nathan, Farmer, S. 11, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Fuller Courtright, E. J., Farmer, S. 12, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. was born in Ottawa County in 1851. Baker, Klaus, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. Cross, Fred, Farmer, S. 14, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. Mr. Baker, R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Holland, P. O. Zeeland.

Baldwin, Frank S., Farmer, S. 34, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1863. Barense, John, Dairy Farmer, S. 20, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. Barense, Jacob, Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1908. Dalman, Marinus, Township Clerk and Farmer, S. 2, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. 1861. Bartels, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. Danhof, John J., Fire Insurance, Grand Haven.

Doddington, O. G., Painter and Contractor, Grand Haven. 1879. Bauman, Benuel, Farmer, S. 22, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. 1871. Mr.
Bauman is a Veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 21st
Infantry, Company G, Michigan. He is the founder of Reno DeFouw, Cornelius, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1869.

DeHaan, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Robinson, P. O. Robinson. 1910. Bean, Charles L., Postmaster, Conklin.
Bement, A., Farmer, S. 30, T. Allendale, P. O. Zeeland. Mr. Bement
was born in Ottawa County in 1878.

Den Herder, J., President Zeeland State Bank, Zeeland. DeJong, G., Farmer, S. 22, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin. 1908.
DeJonge, John C., Farmer, S. 16, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland.
De Keyzer, Cornelius, Real Estate and Insurance, Holland.
Dekker, Leonard, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Cross was born in Ottawa County in 1871. Cross, Wm., Farmer, S. 16, T. Tailmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1884.

Dekker, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Holland, P. O. Holland, 1901.

Derks & Buter, Coal, Wood, Lime, Cement, etc., Zeeland.

De Pree, Con, Chemical Works, Holland. 1891.

De Roo, E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

1898.

De Vos & Son, Publishers, Coopersville.
De Vries, Siene T., Farmer, S. 29, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1900.
De Witt, Simon, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Olive, P. O. West Dickman, Z., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica.

Diekema, B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

Diekema & Kollen, Attorneys at Law, Holland. Dinkel, Ludwig, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin.

Donner, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. Dornbos, J. L., Cashier Peoples Savings Bank, Grand Haven. Douma, D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison.

Dozema, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland.

Drinkwater, Walter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1876.

Durham, M., Cashier Coopersville State Bank, Coopersville.

Dyk Bros., Farmers, S. 11, T. Allendale, P. O. Allendale. 1880. Dyke, James, Farmer, S. 7, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1911. Dykema, Ryk, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Dykhuis, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. Dykhuisen, Peter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Blendon, P. O.

Brown, Albert, Farmer, S. 12, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. Mr. Brown was Zeeland, 1881. born in Ottawa County in 1875. He has served as a Member of the School Board. Brown, Ed., Farmer, S. 11, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. Mr. Brown was Ebelink, Henry, Florist, Holland. 1891.

Ebels, J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1880. Eelman, H. W., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairyman, S. 18, T. Olive, P. born in Ottawa County in 1879.

Brown, Peter, Farmer, S. 13, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. 1873. Mr. Brown has served as Highway Commissioner and Member Board of O. Holland. 1888. Review. He owned and operated the first steam threshing engine Eilander, S. T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. in Ottawa County.

Brown, S. L., Farmer, S. 15, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. 1881. Mr. 1884.

Eisenga, T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. Brown has served as a Member of the Township Board and Justice Elenbaas, Isaac P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Olive, P. O. Zeeland. of the Feace.

Buikema, Hama, Road Overseer, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1901.

Burlingame, E. E., Farmer, S. 6, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. 1869.

Burpee, J. M., Farmer, S. 20, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1909.

Elenbaas, John C., Fermer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1889.

Elzinga, Louis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. Emert, Ed., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudson-

Emery, Wm. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Robinson, P. O. Agnew. 1879. Ensink, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Jamestown, P. O.

Hudsonville. 1883. Essenberg, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1869.

Estelle, Walter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1890.

Faber, M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudson-Falls, Andrew, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Spring Lake.

Farr & Farr, (Geo. A. Farr, Sr., Geo. A. Farr, Jr.) Attorneys, Grand

Garrod, W. J., Insurance, Holland.
Geertman, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1882.
Gerrits. Ralph, Farmer, Stockraiser and Road Commissioner, S. 29, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1907.
Gilbert, John A., Jr., Dairyman and Farmer, S. 8, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin. 1875.
Gildner, H. Hotel, Crand Hauser.

Gildner, H, Hotel, Grand Haven. Gildett, Alva, Farmer, S. 26. T. Wright, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Gillett was
born in Ottawa County in 1874.

Gillett, E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Road Commissioner, S. 18, T.
Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1888.

Gillett, V., Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1881.

Glerum, Wm., Postmaster of Zeeland, Zeeland.

Goldbach, Gustav, Farmer, S. 27, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven.
1906.

Grand Haven, City of, J. Glerum, City Clerk.
Grand Haven Gas Co., Gas Company and Gas Fixtures, Grand Haven.
Grand Haven State Bank, General Banking, Grand Haven.

Greiner, E. C., Real Estate, Farm Implements and Auto Garage, Berlin. Mr. Greiner was born in Ottawa County in 1869. Gregory, Philo, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Jamestown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1859.
Gringhuis, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zee-

land. 1907.

Grippen, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. Grooters, E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

1876. Gustafson, G. A., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 17, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1904.

Guthansen, Rev. G., Catholic Priest, S. 1, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin.

Hammond, Thos., Highway Commissioner and Farmer, Spring Lake.

Handlogten, Gerrit, Farmer, S. 6, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1884.
Handlogten, H, Farmer, S. 6, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Coopersville. Mr.
Handlogten was born in Ottawa County in 1878.
Handlogten, H. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Polkton, P. O.
Coopersville. 1882.

Harmsen, Ben, Farmer, S. 8, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Harmsen was born in Ottawa County in 1884.

Harmsen, H., Farmer, S. 1, Tallmadge, P. O. Coopersville. 1886. Hatch, B. P., Supervisor, Lamont. Mr. Hatch is a native of Ottawa

Haze Kamp, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Holland, P. O. Holland, 1862. Helder, Dick, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

Helder, Hermanus, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1861

Helmink, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1872. Henning, Charles, Farmer, S. 32, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1895.

Mr. Henning is married to Miss Hattie Seba.

Herrington, L. E., Farmer, S. 23, T. Wright, P. O. Herrington. Mr. Herrington was born in Ottawa County in 1878. Heyboer, Cornelius, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1857.

Hill, Judd M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1880.

Hoerich, August, Farmer, S. 23, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven, Hofman, Dick, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1878.

Holcomb, W. L., Farmer, S. 32, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven.

19:0.
Holland, City of
Holland City News, Book and General Commercial Printers, Holland.

Holland Sentinel Publishing Co., Holland.
Holland Sentinel Publishing Co., Holland.
Holland Gelatine Works, Manufacturers of Gelatine, Holland.
Holland Lumber & Supply Co., Lumber and Building Material, Holland.
Holland Pressed Brick Co., Manufacturers of Pressed Brick, Holland.
Holland Rusk Co., Manufacturers of Holland Rusk, Holland.
Holleboom, A., Farmer, S. 29, T. Allendale, P. O. Allendale, 1880.
Holstoge H. L. Farmer and Stockraiger, S. 30, T. Courgetown, P. O.

Holstege, H. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1870.
Holt, Jas., Farmer, S. 11, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1902. Holtrop, Klaas, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1894.

Hook, P., Farmer, S. 18, T. Allendale, P. O. Hudsonville. 1886. Hop, John, Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1877.

Cameron, James D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven. 1878. Campbell, F. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairyman, S. 17, T. George-

Bethke, Emil, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand

Bethke, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand

Bethke, Theodor, Farmer, S. 24, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. Beukema, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Holland, P. O. Hol-

land. 1872.
Bignell, J., Real Estate, Grand Haven. 1872.
Binns, C. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive.

Bleeker, Mrs. J., Farming and Stockraising, S. 31, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1881.
Bleeker, Will, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

Blink, Bert, Dealer in Hay, Grain, Flour and Feed, Berlin. Bloemers, J. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1857.

Boldt, Herman, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1879.

Bolthouse, Henry, Farmer, Ferrysburg. Boone, B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1884.

Boone, Ed., Farmer, S. 8, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. Boone, P. F., Livery and Sale Stable, Holland. Borck, Geo. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1879.

Bos-Bolhuis Lumber Co., Lumber Manufacturers, Interior Finishings,

Bosch, John A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

Bosch, Ralph, Farmer, S. 8, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1893. Bosworth, Chas. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Road Commissioner, S. 9,

T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1850.

Boynton, W. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1874.

Brouwer, Chas , Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1889.

Haven, 1888.

Haven. 1885.

Holland.

of the Peace.

Campbell, F. H., Farmer, Stockfalsel and Dailyman, S. 17, 1. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1882.

Carlson, A. V., Farmer, S. 15, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1895.

Carlson, F., Farmer, S. 14, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1898.

Chapel, Chas., Farmer, S. 16, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1861.

Chitenden, W. B., Farmer and Berry Grower, S. 30, T. Crockery, P. O.

Spring Lake. 1856.

Cilley, James, Attorney at Law, Coopersville. 1855. Citizens Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Grand Rapids. Clark, Jarrett N., Attorney, Zeeland.

Clark, Walter H., Ex-County Treasurer, Grand Haven.
Clayton. C. J., Farmer and Township Supervisor, S. 26, T. Wright, P. O.
Berlin. Mr Clayton was born in Ottawa County in 1882. He is married to Miss Eulila Rice of Allegan County, Michigan.

Fellows, Edwin, County Drain Commissioner, Grand Haven.

Hop, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

Hubbard, Geo. M., Farmer, Steckraiser, Supervisor and Assessor, S. 32, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1895.

Hyma, H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1906. Mr.

Hyma is married to Miss Nellie Von Vliet of Grand Rapids.

Ives, C., Butcher, Wholesale and Retail, Coopersville. 1863.

Jager, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. Jenison, D. M., Dairyman, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1861.

Jenison, H. E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Grain Elevator, S. 23, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1855. Jeske, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive.

Jeske, August, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive.

Johnson, Ed., Farmer, S. 29, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1902. Johnson, M., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 5, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica.

Jorgensen, J. C., Real Estate, Grand Haven. 1903. Joscelyn, M. L., Farmer and Cider Mill, S. 34, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

Kapenga, James, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Holland, P. O. Holland, 1857.

Karafa, Steven, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1907.

King, C. L. & Co., Saw Mill, Fruit Packages and Veneer, Holland. Kirby, Edward P., Probate Judge, Grand Haven. Klaassen, C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Kleis, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Holland, P.O. Holland.

Kleyn Lumber Co., (Leonard Kleyn and Geo. Kleyn) Plain Lumber,

Holland. Klooster, John K , Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Jamestown, P. O.

Byron Center. 1901. Kluting, Joseph, Farmer, S. 10, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. Mr. Kluting was born in Ottawa County in 1858. He has served as Constable. Knight, A. J., Supervisor, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven. 1867.

Knol, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

Knoll, Klaas, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

1881.

Koening, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1905. Kok, Klaus, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Jamestown, P. O. Hudson-

Kole, James, Vehicles, Implements, Blacksmithing and repairing, Holland.

1866. Kooiman, Art. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1884.

Koop, H., Postmaster and Dealer in General Merchandise, S. 25, T. Olive, P. O. Borculo. 1874.

Koopman, Tom, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Georgetown, P. O.

Hudsonville. 1874. Kossen, I., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland.

Kouw, Islac & Co, Notaries Public, Real Estate, Insurance, Loans and Renting, Holland.

Kramer, Dowe, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1906. Kramer, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1906.

Kramer, John, Township Clerk, Blacksmithing and Dealer in General Merchandise, Lamont. 1889.
 Kruithoff, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Olive, P. O. West

Olive. 1891.

Kruithoff, Wm., Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1910.

Kuipers, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1911

Kuite, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville.

Kulikamp, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Poľkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1893. Kuyers, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Robinson, P. O. Robinson. 1910.

Kwiatkowski, Stanley, Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 27, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin.

Laital, Peter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. Lumpe, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin. 1888.

Lanning, Irvin, Farmer, S. 36, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1900. Lappinga, J. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1868. Lappinga, Klaas J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Olive, P. O. West

Olive. 1868.

Larson, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1881. Lillibridge, Mrs. Sarah, Farming, S. 36, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin. Mrs. Lillibridge is a native of Ottawa County.

Lillibridge is a native of Ottawa County.

Lillie, Colon C, Farmer and President of the Co-Operative Creamery at Coopersville, S. 5, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Coopersville.

Lillie, Walter I., Attorney at Law, Grand Haven.

Lothschutz, Peter A., Farmer, S. 11, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. 1850.

Lowing, Roy H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1887.

Lowing, W. R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1869.

Luidens Maurice Supervisor Assessor Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21

Luidens, Maurice, Supervisor, Assessor, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1870. Lugers, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

Luther, G. H. Farmer, S. 31, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1884.

McBride, Chas. H., Attorney at Law, Holland.

McBride, Chas. H., Attorney at Law, Holland.
McBride, P. H., Fire and Liability Insurance, Holland.
Macann, Orlando, Retired Sailor and Farmer, S. 35, T. Wright, P. O.
Berlin. 1845. Mr. Macann is a Veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 1st Michigan Engineers, Company D.
McCarthy, Patrick, Farmer, S. 33, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven.

McEachron, F. F., Casnier of Hudsonville State Bank, Hudsonville. 1875.
McEachron, Fred F., Ex-County Clerk, Grand Haven.
McKinley, Calvin, Saw Mill Operator, Dealer in Groceries, and Grain Merchant, West Olive.

McLellan, Samuel F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Polkton, P. O. Dennison. 1866.

Maierhauser, Geo. Farmer, S. 11, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. Marsilje, I., Fire Insurance, Real Estate and Loans, Holland. Marsilje & Son, Fire Insurance, Real Estate and Loans, Holland.

Martin, Henry, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 25, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1856.

Martin, H. F., Farmer, S. 27, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Martin was born in Ottawa County in 1861. Mast, Gerrit H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zee-

land. 1889. Mast, Klaus, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. 1848.

Meihuizer, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. Melcher, Ernest, Farmer, S. 2, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven

Mergener, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1880. Mickam, Frank, Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 16, T. Tall-

madge, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Mickam was born in Ottawa County in 1875. Miller, Jacob, Farmer, S. 12, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. Mr. Miller was born in Ottawa County in 1869.

Modderman, J. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1905.

Moeke, G. & Son, Retail Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Zeeland. Mokma, G. W., Cashier The First State Bank of Holland, Holland. Morren, Mrs. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. 1886.

Morse, L., Farmer, S. 23, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. Mr. Morse was born in Ottawa County in 1861. Munderhout, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Georgetown, P. O.

Hudsonville. 1858. Mulder, B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Holland, P. O. Zeeland.

Mungerson, C. A., Farmer, S. 1, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1906. Muzzall, Dr. H. A., Dentist and Fire Insurance, Coopersville. 1881. Myers, Albert, Farmer, S. 20, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1893.

Naber, Johannes, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Holland, P. O. Hol-Naber, John P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Holland, P. O. Hol-

land. 1865. Naber, Peter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1871.

Naberhuis, E., Farmer and Gardener, S. 5, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1881.

Naberhuis, H. A., Civil Engineer, Holland.

Nagelkerk, M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

Nauta, Paul, Farmer, S 10, T Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1869. Nederveld, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Jamestown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1870.

Neerken, B., Cashier The State Commercial & Savings Bank, Zeeland. Nelson, T. J., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 24, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1907.

Nibbelink, J. H. & Son, Livery and Undertaking, Holland

Nienhuis, A. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

Nienhuis, E. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

Nienhuis, Harm J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1877. Nienhuis, M. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

1879. Nienhuis, Peter M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Butcher, S. 28, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1856.

Nienhuis, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1877. North, H., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 14, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring

Lake. 1898.

Northouse, P. C., Real Estate, Grand Haven.

Northuise, C., Livery and Feed Stables, Zeeland.

Nykamp, Richard, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. 1872.

Oakes, Jas. W. & Co., Insurance, Grand Haven.
Oosterink, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Georgetown, P. O.
Jenison. 1890.
Oosting, J. P., Tile, etc., Holland. 1862.
Orr, W. H., Manager Citizens Telephone Co., Holland.
Ossewaarde, John, Supervisor and Farmer, S. 10, T. Allendale, P. O.
Allendale. 1883.

Ottawa County Officials:—County Clerk, Jacob Glerum; Register of Deeds, J. F. Van Andrey, County Treasurer, Herbert Pelgrim; Sheriff, Cornelius Andre; Judge of Probate, E. P. Kirby; Prosecuting Attacked County County County Register of Deeds, Cornelius Andrey, Judge of Probate, E. P. Kirby; Prosecuting Attacked County Coun torney, L. H. Osterhous; County Surveyor, E. H. Peck; Coroners, Wm. De Kleine and D. G. Cook.

Oudbier, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Georgetown P. O. Hud-Ovens, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Olive, P. O. Holland.

1866. Overweg, M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland.

Pagelson, D. F., Attorney at Law, Grand Haven Palmbos, Teunis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. 1892.

Park, John M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. Mr. Park is married to Miss Edith Lillie Parker, Daniel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Chester, P. O. Casnovia. 1864.

Peck, Frank, Farmer, S. 31, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1851. Mr. Peck is married to Miss Deana Arnson. He has been prominently identified with the educational affairs in his district.

Peck, Louis, Manager of Poor Farm, S. 9, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1884.

Peck, Wm. R., Farmer, S. 32, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1894. Peerbolte, L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

1859. Pelton. Aldridge, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven. 1865

Peoples Savings Bank, General Banking, Grand Haven.

Peoples Savings Bank, General Banking, Grand Rapids.
Peterson, Alfred, Farmer, S. 1, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids.
Peterson, Peter, Farmer, S. 11, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin.
Piebenga, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.
Pierce, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Chester, P. O. Conklin.

1854. Pino, J. S., Manager The Hotel Bristol, Holland. Plaggemeyer, Harm, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Georgetown, P.

O. Grandville. 1907. Platt, Louis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1859.

Poest, Jacob, Real Estate, Zeeland. Ponstein, T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. Potts, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville.

Prendergast, Ed., Farmer, S. 33, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin. 1878. Price, James, Architect, Holland.

1901.

Quigley, J. M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Highway Commissioner, S. 22, T. Georgetown, P. O. Grandvilie. 1876.

Raak, Lambert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Rapp, Alfred E., Farmer, S. 23, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1893. Rasch, Fred, Farmer, S. 14, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin. Mr. Rasch was born in Ottawa County in 1871.

Reeves, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 12, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1900. Rice, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville.

Riemersma, Bert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1875.

Riemsma, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1874. Riemsma, Joe, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Rietman, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1909

Riley, D. E., Livery and Boarding Stable, Grand Haven.

Robbins, Nathaniel, Dealer in Coal, Lime, Cement, etc., Grand Haven. Roberts, W. L., Farmer, S. 1, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. 1863. Robinson, Jas. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1903. Roede, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Roek, Henry, Supervisor of Zeeland Township, Vriesland. Rooks, Gerrit, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Holland, P. O. Holland.

Roon, Peter, Farmer, S, 30, T. Allendale, P. O. Zeeland. 1903. Roosenraad, C., Insurance, Zeeland.

Roossien, Harm, Gardener, Grand Haven. 1874. Root, Geo. H., Farmer and Miller, S. 15, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Grand Rapids. Mr. Root was born in Ottawa County in 1878. He has

Rapids. Mr. Root was born in Ottawa County in 1878. He has served as Township Treasurer.

Rozeboon, C. J., Janitor of Pumping Station No. 2, Holland. 1902.

Ruch, Jos. N., Farmer, S. 35, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1865.

Rymer, Frank, Farmer, S. 23, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven.

Sadler, C. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopers-

ville. 1868.
Schemper, Charles, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1878.

Schipper, P., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 8, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. Schmidt, Ed., Farmer, S. 14, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1865.

Schmidt, Fred L, Farmer, S. 10, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1881 Schmidt, Herman M., Farmer, S. 9, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand

Haven. 1876.
Schoenborn, C., Farmer, S. 15, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. 1850. Mr. Schoenborn has served as a Member of the Board of Review.

Scholten, H., Dairy Farmer, S. 17, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. Scholten Bros., Farmers, S. 16, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. Schout, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Olive, P. O. Zeeland. Schulke, August, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1907.

Schultz, Louis F., Farmer, S. 15, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. Schumann, Winfred, Farmer, S. 15, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1894.

Scott-Lugers Lumber Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Lime, Shingles, etc., Holland. Seinen, L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. 1858.

Shepard, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica.

Shepard, Homer, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1874 Sheridan, John T., Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 19, T. Allen-

dale, P. O. Hudsonville. 1884. Sichterman, Si, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1879.

Sichterman, R., Farmer, S. 19, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1906. Simmer & Ryan, Hotel, Livery and Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Berlin. Sjoerdsma, A. G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1882.

Skog, Olof, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 9, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1910.

Slag, H. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1891.

Slater, F. E., Implement Dealer, Coopersville. 1860.

Smant, G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Crockery, P. O. Nun

1896. Smoes, Geert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopers-

ville. 1881. Smith, M. M., Farmer, S. 21, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. 1864.

Sooy, M. A., Attorney, Holland.

Spencer, John, Justice of Peace, Coopersville. 1867. Staple, John, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 13, T. Spring Lake, P. O.

Stark, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. State Commercial and Savings Bank, The, General Banking, Zeeland. Steffins, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudson-

ville, 1855. Stegeman, Peter, Farmer and Supervisor, S. 25, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. 1881.

Stehouwer, Willi m, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1897.

Stephens, Joseph, Farmer, S. 16, T. Wright, P. O. Conklin. Mr. Stephens was born in Ottawa County in 1849. He is married to

Miss Carrie Davis. Stoever, Ferdinand, Farmer, S. 8, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1888. Straight, G. W., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 28, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1900.

Stratton, L. A. & Son, Livery, Holland. Strover, John, Farmer, S. 6. T. Tallmadge, P. O. Coopersville. 1884.

Superior Pure Ice and Machine Co., Crystal Ice, Holland. Sweetland, D. W., Farmer, S. 32, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven.

Sytsema, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1903.

Tatum, Edward, Farmer, S. 3, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven.

Taylor, Wm., Farmer and Mail Carrier, S. 12, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1904. Ten Hagen, Jan, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Olive, P. O. West

Olive. 1861. Ten Hoeven, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Olive, P. O. Hol-

Ten Hoeven, John, Fairner and Stockhauser, O. of, T. Olive, T. O. 1811 land. 1894.

Ter Avest, Gradus, Farmer, S. 19, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1900.

Te Roller, D J., Insurance and Real Estate, Holland.

Terry, Nellie S., Artist, S. 5, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1907.

Teunis, G. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1893.

Timmer, John M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zee-Timmerman, R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Olive, P. O. Zeeland.

Top, Tymen, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudson-

Trimpe, Bastian, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1894.

Tubbs, I. N, Photographer, Grand Haven. 1893.

Turner, George D., Abstracter, Grand Haven.
Tuttle, J. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven. 1901.

Ulmer, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Polkton, P. O. Conklin.

Van Allsburg & Mills, Furriture and Undertaking, Coopersville. Van Allsburg, Wm., Carpenter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1883.

Van Appledorn, Wilbert, Fruit Grower and Breeder of Poultry; White Leghorns a Specialty; Manager Holland Hatchery and Poultry Yards, S. 33, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1884.

Vandenberg, Henry J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1899

Van Den Berg, Teunis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1887.

Van Den Berg, W. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1862 Van Den Brink, B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Holland, P. O.

Holland, 1875 Van Den Brink, R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Holland, P. O.

Van Den Ende, C., Farmer and Gardener, S. 32, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1881.

Van Der Bosch, Martin, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1906. Vanderbout, Jas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Polkton, P. O. Coop-

ersville. 1904. Vanderkolk, Albert, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 16, T. Spring Lake, P,

Vanderkolk, R., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 16, 1. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1870.

Vanderkolk, R., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 17, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1865.

Vander Meulen, C., Attorney at Law, Holland.

Van Der Meulen, S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville, 1886.

Van Der Schaaf Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1881. Van Der Veen, W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1905.

Van Duren, Arthur, Attorney at Law, Holland.
Van Eenenaam, D, Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, Zeeland.
Van Eenenaam, T., Proprietor Hotel Zeeland, Zeeland.

Van Eyck & Weurding, (W. Van Eyck & R. Weurding), Milling, Flour, and all kinds of Feed, Holland.

Van Hartsma, Cornelius, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland. 1864.

Van Lente, Eldert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1893.

Van Lozenoord, J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1877. Van Oordt, C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopers-

ville. 1902. Van Ordt, G., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 9, T. Spring Lake, P. O.

Spring Lake. 1898. Van Rhee, John, Farmer and Stockraiser; Manager and Treasurer of Creamery, S. 9, T. Jamestown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1901.

Van Schelvan, G., Postmaster of Holland, Holland.

Van Sluys, C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1887.

Van Stratt, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Robinson, P. O. Zeeland. 19:4. Van Tubbengen, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Holland, P. O.

Holland. 1892. Van Wieren, F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Holland, P. O. Hol-

Van Wingeren, D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1895.

Van Wingeren, Peter, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1897

Van Wynen, Goovert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Olive, P. O. Holland. 1908. Van Zylen, Peter, Lumber, Coal, Cement and Roofing, Grand Haven.

Velthuis, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. 1900.

Venema, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopers-

ville. 1894.
Vereeke, Cornelius P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28 and 33, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1911.

Victory, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1897. Visscher, A., Attorney, Holland.

Vollmer, L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Robinson, P. O. Grand Haven. 1896. Von Wynen, Góovert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Olive, P. O.

Vorbeck, August, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1896.

Wachs, D. C., Justice, Grand Haven. Walcott, Horace H., Farmer, S. 18, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. Mr.
Walcott was born in Ottawa County in 1876. He is married to Miss Alice Noble of Polkton Township.

Wagner, Harry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1894. Isaac. Farmer, S. 36, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin 1844. Mr.

 Walker, Isaac. Farmer, S. 36, T. Wright, P. O. Berlin 184
 Walker has served as Justice of Peace and School Inspector.
 Wallenzin, Louis, Creamery, Agnew. 1906. Walters. Ben, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive. 1899.

Walters, D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. Wassink, J., Farmer, and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Olive, P. O. West Olive.

Watson, Edward, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Georgetown, P. O. Jenison. 1873. Mr. Watson has served as Supervisor.

Weersing, John, Notary Public, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Holland. Welton, Clyde S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Crockery, P. O. Nunica. 1909.

Westerhouse, K., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake, 1908.

Spring Lake. 1908.

White, Geo., Farmer, S. 28, T. Tallmadge, P. O. Berlin. Mr. White is a native of Ottawa County.

Wilde, John F, Farmer and District Manager of the American Yeoman, S. 20, T. Wright, P. O. Coopersville. 1876. Mr. Wilde is married

to Miss Emma Dickerson. Wills, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Spring Lake, P. O. Spring Lake. 1866.

Wilterdink, John W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1847. Wing, W. H., Furniture Manufacturer, Holland. 1891.

Winters, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Zeeland, P. O. Zeeland.

Witcop. Jacob. Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopers-

Witcop, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1845.
Witcop, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1908.
Wittenger, H. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. 1866.
Witteveen, John G., Farmer, Stockraiser and Member Board of Review, S. 22, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1868.
Witteveen, Martin J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Holland, P. O. Holland. 1867.
Wolbink, J. J. & C. E., Dealers in General Merchandise, Allendale.
Workman, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Polkton, P. O. Coopersville. 1878.

Coopersville. 1878.

Yemmans, H. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Georgetown, P. O. Grandville. 1877. Yonkers, F., Farmer and Celery Grower, S. 30, T. Georgetown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1897.

Yntema, Gerrit, Farmer, Stockraiser and Supervisor, S. 20, T. Jamestown, P. O. Hudsonville. 1899.

Zeeland Record Co., The, Commercial Printing, Zeeland. Zeeland State Bank, General Banking, Zeeland. Zimmerman, Herman, Farmer, S. 26, T. Grand Haven, P. O. Grand Haven. 1883.

Zoet, Hannes, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Blendon, P. O. Hudsonville. 1874.

Zwemer, H. P., Fuel and Feed, Holland. 1893. Zwenvenink, G., Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Blendon, P. O. Zeeland. 1908 Zylstra, Dick, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Jamestown, P. O. Hudson-

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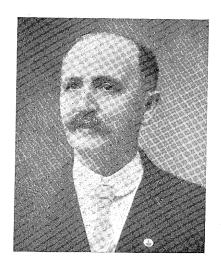
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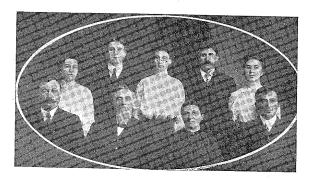
C. DE VOS, Editor Coopersville Observer.



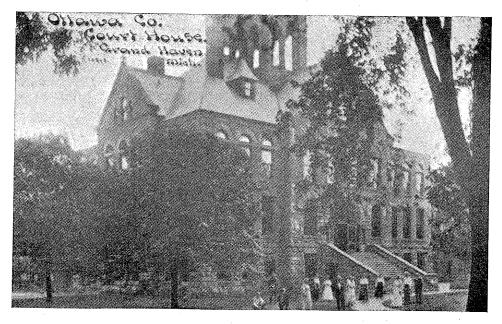
H. E. JENISON.



EDWARD P. KIRBY, Judge of Probate. Grand Haven, Mich.



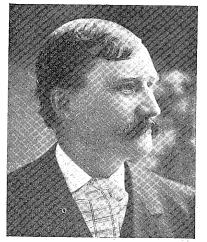
GERRIT ROOKS AND FAMILY.



OTTAWA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



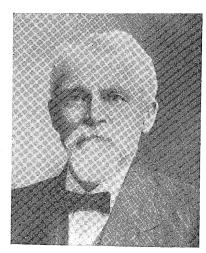
WHITE BROTHERS.



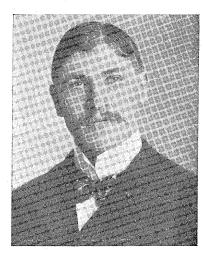
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COR. DE KEYZER.



ISAAC MARSIL, E.



KLAUS BAKER.



ISAAC KOUW.



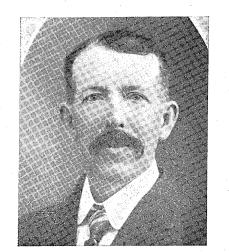
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JOHN VAN RHEE.



D. M. JENISON.



M. M. SMITH.

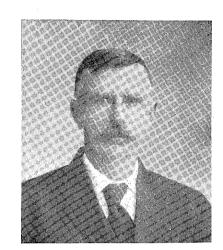


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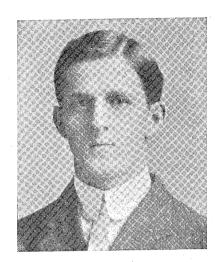




JOS. N. RUCH.



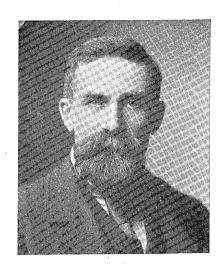
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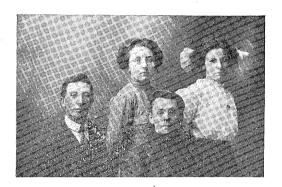
JOHN G. TER AVEST.



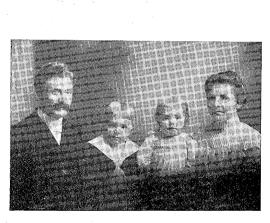
ADRIAN VAN PUTTEÑ.



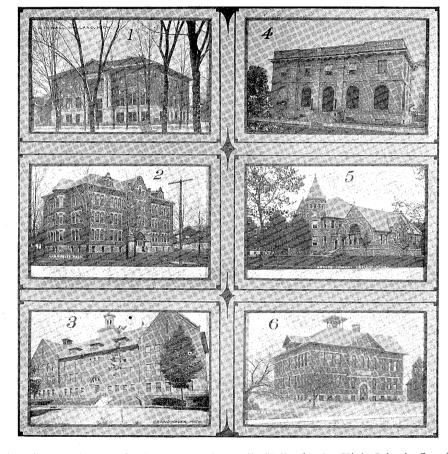
MARQIUS L. JOSCELYN,



R. H. COOK AND FAMILY.



ED. JOHNSON AND FAMILY.



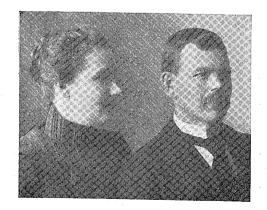
City Hall, Holland. 2.—Van Raalta Hall, Holland. 3.—High School, Grand Haven. 4.—Post Office, Grand Haven. 5.—Graves Library, Holland. 6.—Twenty-fourth Street School, Holland, Michigan.



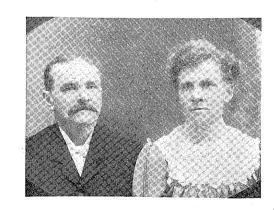
JOHN PARK AND FAMILY.



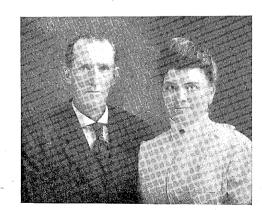
PAUL NAUTA AND FAMILY.



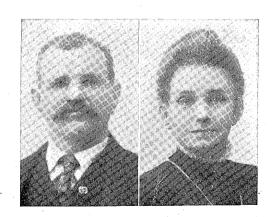
MR. AND MRS ALFRED PETERSON.



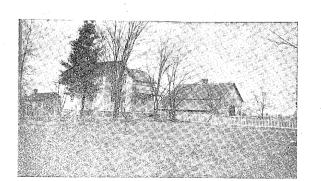
MR. AND MRS. PETER BROWN.



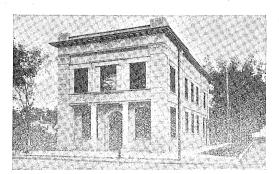
MR. AND MRS. J. M. QUIGLEY.



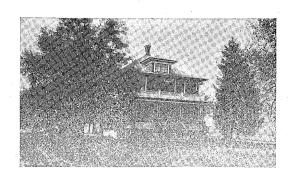
FRED H. CAMPBELL AND LIZZIE L. CAMPBELL.



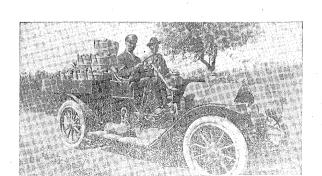
HOME OF PETER STEGEMAN.



PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK OF GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

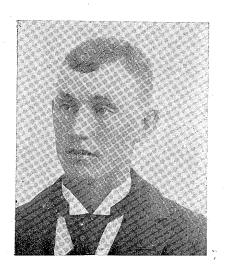


RESIDENCE OF FRED WITCOP.



FRANK S. BALDWIN, READY FOR MARKET.

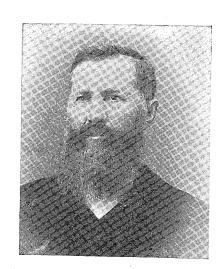




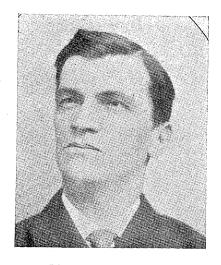




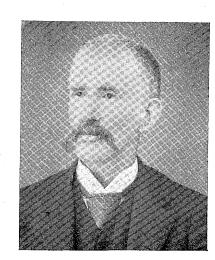
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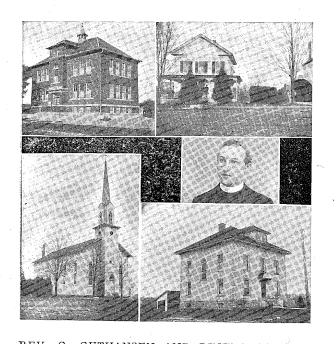
THOS. WILDE.



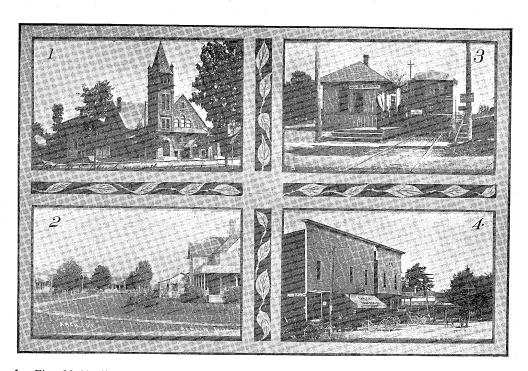
CORNELIUS ANDRE.



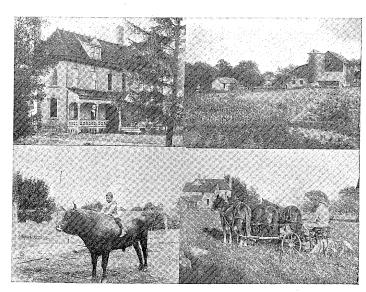
ISAAC WALKER.



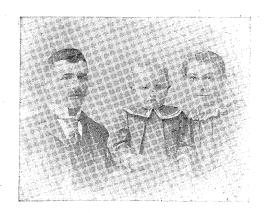
CONKLIN, MICHIGAN.



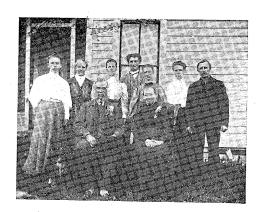
REV. G. GUTHANSEN AND RESIDENCE, SISTERS' 1.—First M. E. Church, Holland. 2.—Arch Street, Berlin. 3.—G. R., G. H., and M. Railway RESIDENCE, CHURCH AND SCHOOL, Depot, Berlin. 4.—Water Street, Berlin.



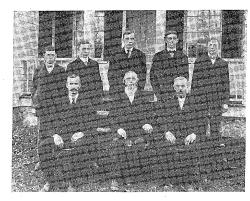
RESIDENCE AND SCENES ON FARM OF W. L. ROBERTS AND SONS.



FRED ANDERSON AND FAMILY.



SIENE T. DEVRIES AND FAMILY.



W. S. ROOT, FATHER AND SONS.



GEO. W. REEVES AND FAMILY.



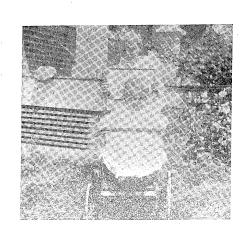
BEN HARMSEN AND FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. ED. PRENDERGAST AND MIKE PRENDERGAST.

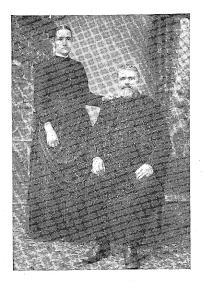


JOSEPH FRITZ AND FAMILY.



JOSEPH AND JEONETTE DYKE.





MR. AND MRS. PETER A. LOTHSCHUTZ.



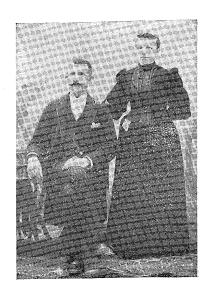
PETER PETERSON AND FAMILY.



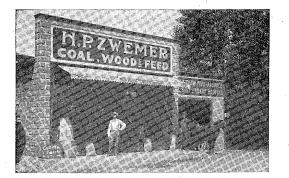
ORLANDO MACANN.



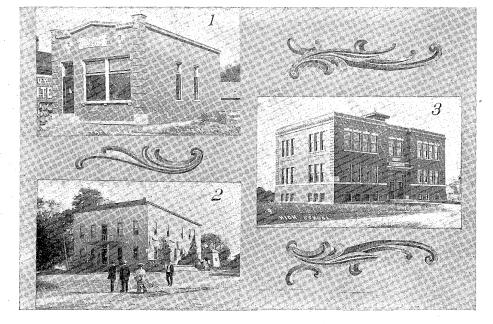
EFFIE FERN CROSS AND RUTH ELBERS.



G. DE JONG.

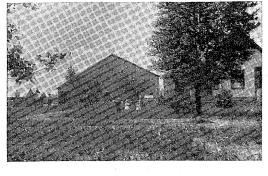


STORE OF H. P. ZWEMER.



1.—Berlin State Bank. 2.—Berlin Hotel. 3.—High School, Berlin, Michigan.

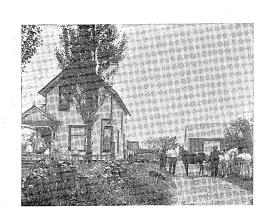




RESIDENCE OF M. E. NIENHUIS.



RESIDENCE OF E. E. BURLINGAME.



RESIDENCE OF EDWIN FELLOWS.

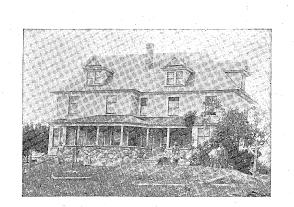




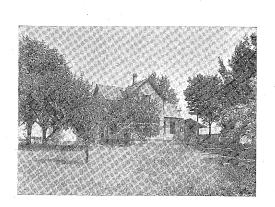
RESIDENCE OF HENRY HAZE KAMP.



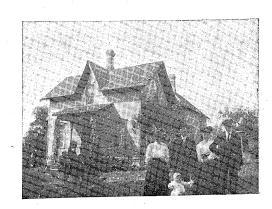
RESIDENCE OF A. V. CARLSON.



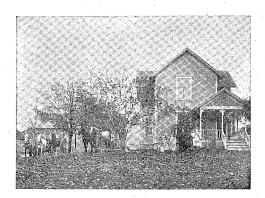
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH FRITZ.



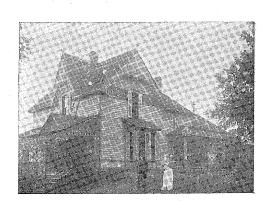
RESIDENCE OF A. J. KNIGHT.



RESIDENCE OF M. M. SMITH.

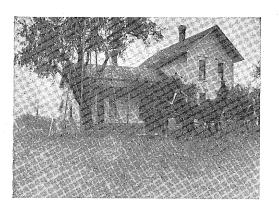


RESIDENCE OF HORACE H. WALCOTT.

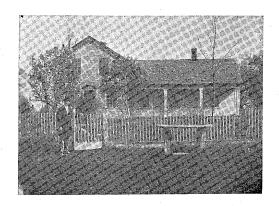


RESIDENCE OF BEN HARMSEN.

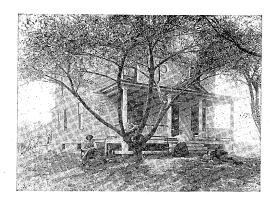




RESIDENCE OF FRED ANDERSON.



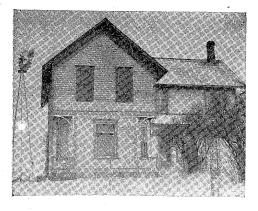
RESIDENCE OF ISAAC WALKER.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. NIENHUIS.



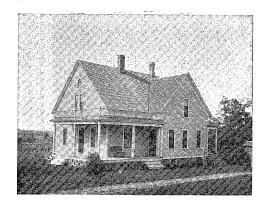
OLD RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH FRITZ.



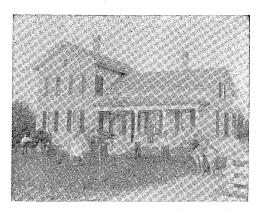
RESIDENCE OF SI. SICHTERMAN.



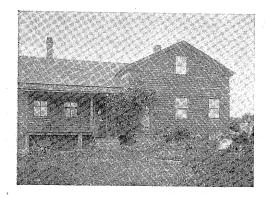
RESIDENCE OF ED JOHNSON.



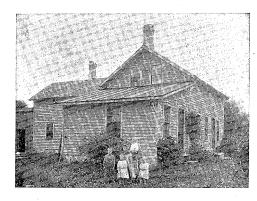
RESIDENCE OF GERRIT YNTEMA.



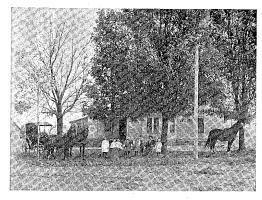
RESIDENCE OF PETER A. LOTHSCHUTZ.



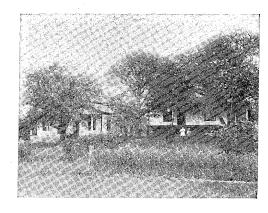
RESIDENCE OF BEN HARMSEN.



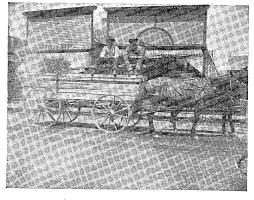
RESIDENCE OF FRED CROSS.



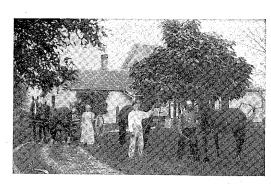
RESIDENCE OF WALTER VRIELING.



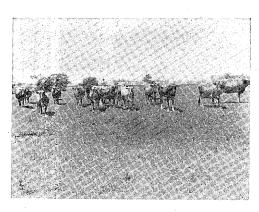
RESIDENCE OF JOHN PARK.



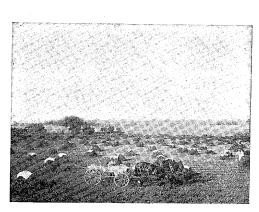
JAMES DYKE.



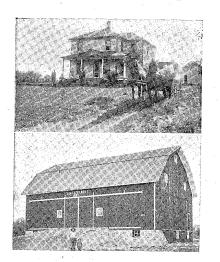
RESIDENCE OF E. J. COURTRIGHT.



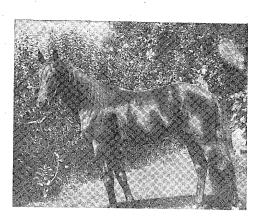
JERSEY CATTLE OF JOHN PARK.



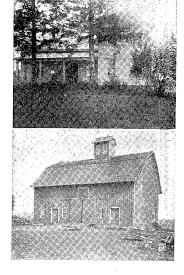
SCENE OF FARM OF COLON C. LILLIE.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF JOHN A. GILBERT, JR.



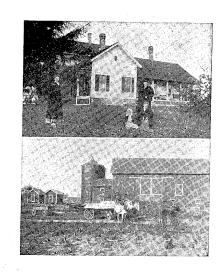
THEODORE STRONGWOOD, Owned by Al Simmer.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF H. HYMA.



JERSEY BULL, Property of F. S. Cook.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF PAUL NAUTA.

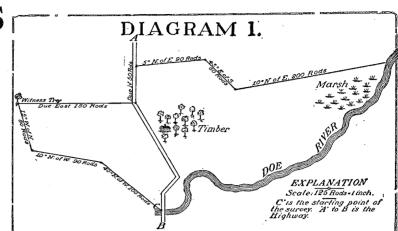
ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

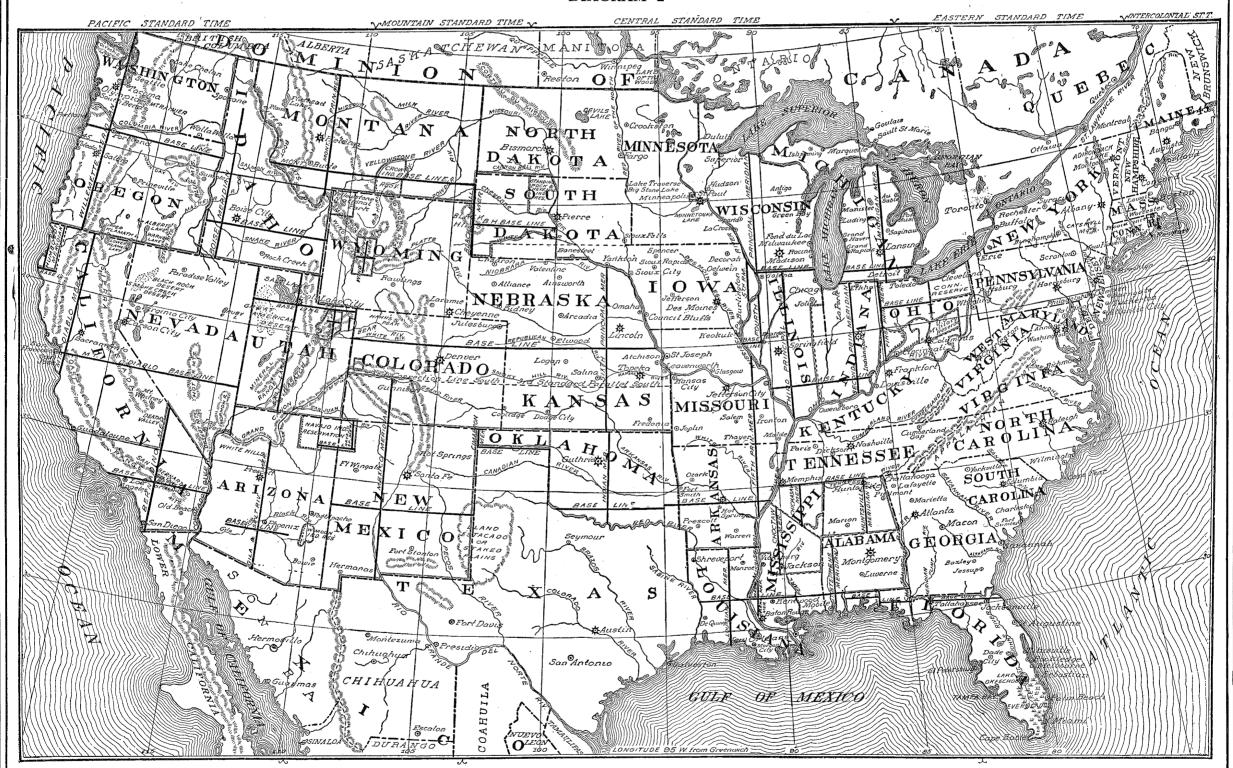
P to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:+. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States,

and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name. Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, comme cing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division from the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Bange Lines crossing each other as shown in Diagram 3 form squares which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships"

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked \bigstar on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

OWNSHIPS are the largest sub-(9) divisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the govern-ment surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

SECTIONS OF LAND.

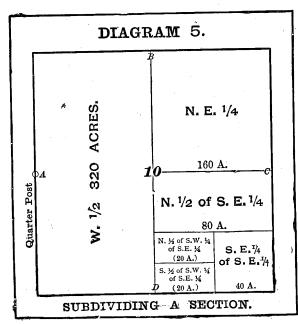
IAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore

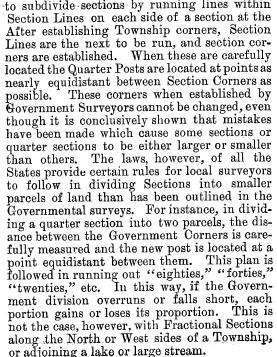
contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

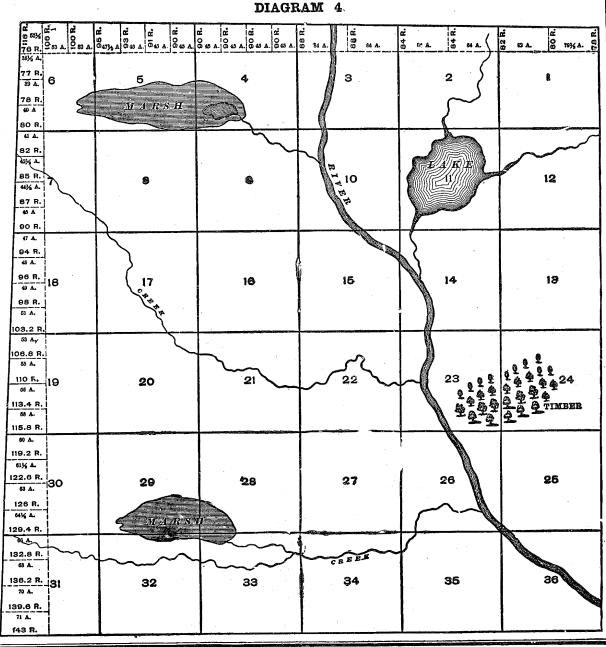
As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

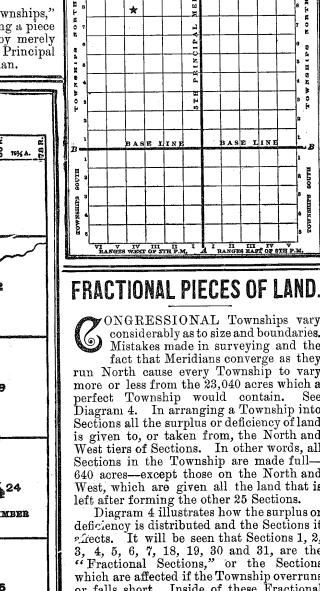
The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within

them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section









ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full— 640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or

DIAGRAM 3

RANGES WEST OF 5TH P M

deficiency is distributed and the Sections it exects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be

seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W. 4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made

in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines wouta become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon

DIAGRAM 6.						
42 R. LOT 4.	LOT 3.	LOT 2.	LOT 1.			
89 62 AC.	ස් 85 [©] ACRES.	ଞ୍ଚି ACRES.	g 80.5 ACRES.			
53 R.						
29 AC.	40 g ACRES. [©]	80 A	CRES. Sport			
58 R. LOT 6.	80 R.	160	Rods.			
²² 32 AC. 64 R. LOT 7.	80 ACRES.	160 /	ACRES.			
37 AC. 74 R.	80 Rods.	160	Rods.			

THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT DIGEST OF

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and twothirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions

issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining

to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the

custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library,

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on com-

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscella neous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureaus of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of

Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law,

and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the govern-

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts ny, military academy, militar tions, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid

\$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records publications, etc.

ments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay The pay of the omcers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1903 as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable recomof major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$260 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second-lieutenants \$1.275 to \$1,785.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval

Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenants-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; ensign junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea". Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appinted prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class. \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Gov-Inis is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction t and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000, superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent ent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,600; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name imples, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the In-

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as folows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau,, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agriculturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or procedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, \$5,000; director of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was crefor the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7000 each per annum, district judges, \$6000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Con gress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the governmen and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over

his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President.

Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of

STATE GOVERNMENT

Representatives.

HE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specificially entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to cal! out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issue requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President pro tempore is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, honds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex-officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State

insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The man by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is dufferent in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be keeped showing what is receive

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he his authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supremc Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp

and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similiar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated rsually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President pro tem. is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, mandamus, habeas corpus and cases relating to the research but there is no trial by jury in this court

to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

O far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for reelection for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts"

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following resume of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by

the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpœnas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpœna witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

HE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officion members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

HE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "indepent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain offi-cial matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a wast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

N all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is pendent of, the township in which they are located, both as to they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs indecities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

N business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the trensaction of ousiness and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

HE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identfy and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same

is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS.

Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering cuch items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank. It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are careful of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

The word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

N leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is strick by deducting the total amount of the and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rec-

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

POBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their negotiability. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by cuch a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a conentitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are compiled with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay moncy in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment by contribution of the c ment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

CCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Detween the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of bucinees, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute

In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is be released. If a note is not dated it win not detect it, but win be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is prima facie evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is suf-

mand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

HE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

S600 CHICAGO, ILL., June 1. 1894.

\$600 CHICAGO, ILL., June 1. 1894.
Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims. or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.
To Henry Holt & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

CHECKS.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its fact with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" its concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentment, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank and the tendency of the decisions to regard the drawers to save only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then

the usual plan is to encorse it has sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee;

"The terms many check drawers make them payable "to but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the empiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to

The "Sight Draft" or "lime Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

CHICAGO, June 1, 1894.

Other School Chicago, June 1, 1894.

At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay the order of ______ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge my account. to the order of _____ Bank One Tr to my account. To Geo. Sims, New York, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

ENDORSEMENTS.

HE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, named in the instrument in must bear the entorsement of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

ment thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or sees nt to limit by making it payable to some other payed, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original

endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the ordered waster of the instrument, the distribution of the instrument. making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it write heavy his ordersement before it will be reid or Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up. holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it con-

ditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement

either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place related to a test may be made according to the laws of the place where pay-

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

"GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offerer unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the

delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

HE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability ascaprosses, that the signature is correct and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though ad-mitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the reopen to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning. termine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

HE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessaries. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that ries. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new

AGENCY.

HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds af agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authe principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of business

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent Especially is this the case where the party and at his own perh, into the extent and minus of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had exted each his agent does not disayout the authority as soon as he in this benier, would note them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

N general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the ex-changes of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its

rect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about 800,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about 36,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both

bearer. The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both losit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into nainstitutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Govment but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense

1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National ing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various states—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the are near manufacturing hable, equably and ratably, for an debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more then ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they arist laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE.

HE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly in-stead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the setthements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks-called the "exchanges," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

SUPPLIFIT X.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HIST

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History B. C. 4004 Biblical account of the creation. 3800 Sargon I. King of Babylon. 3200 *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes. 2803 Snefru, 3d Egyptian dynasty. Egyptian inscriptions begin. Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak." 2750 Tyre and Sidon founded. 2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins. The Pyramid Tombs erected. 2539 Meria Pepi I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty. 2458 Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians. 2448 The deluge. 2300 The Elamitic Conquest. The Hittites in Cappadocia. Rise of Assyria.

The Hittites in Cappadocia.
Rise of Assyria.

2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded.

2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.

2200 The Hia dynasty in China founded. Cuneiform writing probably in use.

2130 Nineveh built.

2160 First Persian dynasty founded.

2131 Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.

Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Eg.
dynasty.
Pyramids built north of Memphis.
The Obelisk of On erected.
Reign of Urich of Chaldea.
Uranus arrives in Greece.
Sicyon, Greece founded.
Birth of Abraham.
Call of Abraham.
Abraham arrives in Syria.
Isaac born.

Abraham arrives in Syria.
Isaac born.
Death of Abraham.
Kingdom of Argus founded.
Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
Birth of Jacob and Esau.
Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
Hykos in Egypt.
Joseph sold into Egypt.
Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.

1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
1620 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1671 Moses born.
1656 Athens founded.
1656 Athens founded.
1656 Athens founded.
1656 Athens founded.
1657 Brands of Sparta formed.
1658 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.
1659 Ahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
1650 The Kossean conquest of Babylon.
1650 Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
1650 Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
1650 Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
1651 Cadmus founds Thebes.
1652 Discovery of brass.
1653 Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1654 The passover instituted.
1655 Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
1656 The law given from Mount Sinai.
1657 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
1658 Joshua divides Canaan.
1658 Joshua divides Canaan.
1659 Joshua first judge in Israel.
1660 Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1670 Joshua divides Canaan.
1670 Joshua divides Canaan.
1671 Joshua divides Canaan.
1672 Joshua divides Canaan.
1673 Joshua first judge in Israel.
1674 Joshua divides Canaan.
1675 Joshua divides Canaan.
1675 Joshua divides Canaan.
1676 Joshua divides Canaan.
1677 Joshua divides Canaan.
1677 Joshua divides Canaan.
1678 Joshua divides Canaan.
1679 Joshua divides Canaan.
1679 Joshua divides Canaan.
1670 Joshua divides Canaan.
1670 Joshua divides Canaan.
1671 Joshua divides Canaan.
1671 Joshua divides Canaan.

1413 to 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.

1402 Othniel, first judge in Israel.

1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.

1394 Ehud., second judge of Israel.

1385 Kurigalzu King of Babylon.

1355 Eglon, King of Moab.

1350 Israel wars with her neighbors.

1326 Eleusinian monasteries instituted.

1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar.

1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected.

Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.

1313 Kingdom of Myacena created.

1326 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.

Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
Borak and Deborah in Israel.
Pelops settles in South Greese.
Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
Deaves Secontris reigns in Egypt.

Israel.
Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
Abimelech King of Israel.
Proetus in Egypt.
Helen carried off by Paris.
Trojan war begins.
Troy destroyed by Greeks.
Rameses III. the last Egyptian native

hero.
Eli, High Priest in Israel.
Israel wars against Amorites.
Alba Longa founded.
Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades

Syria.

Syria.

Syria.

1143 Jepthah judge over Israel.

1136 Samson defeats the Philistines.

1130 Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.

1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in

Death of Samson. Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.

Bolians settle in Asia Minor.
(circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
Saul made first King of Israel.
Saul defeats the Philistines.
Birth of David.
Death of Samuel.
Death of Samuel.
Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
Tyre becomes the leading city.
Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.
David takes Jerusalem.
King Hiram, of Tyre, alds the Israelites.
Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.

ers the Ark.
The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
The revolt and death of Absalom.
Death of David.
Solomon becomes King.
Solomon's Temple begun.
Completion and dedication of Solomon's
Temple.

Temple.
The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
Death of Solomon.
Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
Division into kingdoms of Israel and The kingdom of Israel established under Syria recovers independence.

*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologers differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nim-

feated.

900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.

977 Elijah translated to heaven.

966 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.

Death of Ahab, King of Israel.

958 Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.

929 Samaria besieged by the Syrians.

844 Lacedemon settled.

Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.

Assur-natsir-pal King of Assyria.

850 The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.

873 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.

874 Sardanapalus I. of Assyria.

875 Sardanapalus I. of Assyria.

876 Assyrians conquer Phenicia.

877 The Assyrians conquer Phenicia.

878 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.

Hazael attacks Israel.

879 Hazael attacks Israel.

880 The Esyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.

880 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.

880 The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.

880 Indian colonies established.

880 The Etruscans in Campania.

881 The Etruscans in Campania.

882 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.

883 The Edylon independent.

884 Babylon becomes of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.

Assyria invades Palestine.

885 The Assyrian Empire.

Assyria invades Palestine.

886 The Saline Wars.

887 Sparta victorious.

887 Telath Pileser destroys Syria.

888 Trael forms an alliance with Syria

Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem.
Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
Hezekiah abolishes idolatry in Judah.
Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia.
Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity.
The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites.
Assassination of Romulus.
Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.
Semacherib, the Assyrian, invades

Egypt. Sennacherib invades Judah. 185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night

by an angel.
Sargon of Assyrian conquers Babylon.
Manasseh, King of Judah.
Gross idolatry in Judah.
Gross idolatry in Judah.
Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
Egypt divided between 12 Kings.
–668 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.

690 Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
686 Egypt divided betweeen 12 Kings.
685—685 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.
684 Archonship at Athens made annual.
681 Esar-haddon King of Assyria.
Babylon becomes the second capital.
683 Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens.
684 Archonship at Athens made annual.
685 Esar-haddon King of Assyria.
686 Seamaria colonized by Assyrians.
687 Assyria conquers Egypt.
687 Esammeticus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
688 Alban invasion and battles of the Horath and Curiatii.
689 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.
680 Esa fight between Corinth and Corcyra.
681 Tullius Hostillius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
682 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians.
683 Messany, Italy founded.
684 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Bysas.
685 Bacchiadac expelled from Greece.
686 Median Monarchy founded.
686 Egypt independent of Assyria.
687 Egypt independent of Assyria.
688 Kaianite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxzares.
689 Cyaxzares.
690 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome.
691 Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia.
691 Ogudah.
692 Reignous reformation under Josiah, King of Judah.
693 Reignous reformation under Nabopolassar.
694 Nineveh taken by the Medes.
695 Assyrian Empire Ends.

even taken by the Medes.

Assyrian Empire Ends. Periander at Corinth. Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens. n repairing the temple at Jerusalem, Hilkiah discovers the Book of the law, and Josiah keeps a solemn passover. Jeremiah prophet.

The Ark restored.
616 Tarquinius Priscus begins to reign in Rome.
615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, June and Minerva.
Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavi-

Pharaon Necno II. Egypt, circumnavisgates Africa.

610 Battle of Megiddo.
Death of Josiah.
Necho II. Egypt, attempts to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure after a loss of over 100,000 men.

605 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected.
Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.

chadnezzar.
Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy
years' captivity.
Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.
Jehoiakim, his vassal.

Daniel prophesies at Babylon. Jehotakim revolts from Babylon. The Cloace Maxime (great sewers) of Rome are built. 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnez-

zar.
Second captivity.
597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.

Second Syria and Syria con-596 Persians invade Syria, and Syria con-tinues a subject of Persia for three centuries.

centuries.
Code of Solon at Athens published.
The seven wise men of Greece flourish,
Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon,
Thales, Cleobulus and Bias.
War between Media and Lydia.

B. C. 588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.

Jerusalem, having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.

Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia.

Solden image set up.
Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace.
Prophecies of Obadiah.
See Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
End of the kingdom of Judah.
585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens

forty years. Treaty between Media and Lydia.

Treaty between Media and Lydia.

Treaty between Media and Lydia.

Copper money coined at Rome.

New York Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome.

Civil war in Egypt.

Amasis reigns in Egypt.

Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.

Fee The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants.

Death of Nebuchadnezzar.

Nabonidos King of Babylon.

Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens.

Confucius and Zoroaster.

Esop's fables.

Anacreon begins to be known.

Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.

Esof Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 46f.)

Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus by Cyrus.

by Cyrus.
549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
546 Fall of Lydian Empire.
543 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
540—510 Bra of Pythagoras.
539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Pheni-

cians.
538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the

538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
Cypus conquers Babylon.
Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain.
536 Cypus ends the captivity of the Jews.
Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem
under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
Cypus also subdues Phenicia.
Rebuilding of the Temple commenced.
Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter.

534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter.

Her husband, Tarquinius Superbus, becomes King of Rome.

532 Polycrates, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522).

531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.

529 Death of Cyrus.

Accession of Cambyses.

525 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.

Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456).

The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.

Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522.

Death of Cambyses.

Greeks colonize the Thracian Cherson-tese.

Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
Lestos founded.
521—485 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia.
520 Sibylline books brought from Cume. Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem.
518 Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439).
515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
514 Insurrection in Athens.
514 Insurrection in Athens.
515 Croton destroys Sybaris.
Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
Foundation of the Republic.
Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus consuls.
The Pisistride expelled from Athens.
Athens a republic.
509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome.

Rome.

508 First treaty between Rome and Carthage.

First Valerian Laws.
The Scythian Expedition of Darius.

507 Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated.

504 Sardis burned by the Greeks.

504 Siege of Naxos by Aristagoras.
Titus Lartius made Dictator of Rome.
Ionian revolt in Asia Minor.

500 Burning of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians. Athenians.
The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).

499 Persia recovers Cyprus.
497 Persia recovers Cyprus.
497 Battle of Lake Regillus.
Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by
498 Romans.
First authentic date in Roman history.
496 Histians, the Persian, sent to the coast

by Darius.

History

Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406).

Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens,

suppressed. Tribunes at Rome appointed.

494 Tribunes at Rome appointed.
Patricians secede.
493 Independence of the Latins recognized.
Corioli taken by Caius Martius (Coriolanus.) The Latin League.
492 First Persian expedition, under Mardonius against Greece, is defeated and fleet destroyed near Mt. Athos.
491 Coriolanus banished from Rome. He is received by the Volscians.
490 Second Rersian expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes.
Their defeat, and victory of Miltiades at the battle of Marathon.
489 Coriolanus and the Volscians besiege Rome.

Rome.

488 Coriolanus and the Volscians besteles
Rome.

Coriolanus withdraws from siege of
Rome at his mother's entreaty and is
slain by the Volscians.

486 Egyptian revolt.
First Agrarian Law of Cassius proposed.

485 Accession of Xerxes I., King of Persia.
Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.

485 Recovery of Egypt by the Persians.
Birth of Herodotus (died after B. C. 409).

488 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the

483 Banishment of Aristides the Just by the

Athenians.

Athenians.

481 Athenian fleet built.

Third and greatest invasion of Greece by the Persians, led by Xerxes.

480 Battle of Thermopyle—fall of Leonidas. Battle of Salamis—victory of Themistocles.

Xerxes destroys Athens.
First invasion of Sicily by Carthage.
Defeat of the Carthaginians by Gelon at Himera.
Birth of Euripides (died B. C. 406.)

479—450 Anaxagorus (b. 500, d. 422) teaches philosophy at Athens.

479 Occupation of Athens by Mardonius.
Persians defeated at Platea and Mycale and retreat from Greece.
Siege of Sestos.

477 Beginning of the supremacy of Athens.
The Fabii perish in battle with the Veientes.

Veientes. 475—478 Heiro I—at Syracuso. 474 Esther and Mordecai. 471 Banishment of Themistocles.

B. C.
471 Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 403).
First Pubillian Laws.
Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.
470 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon.
Antium (Rome) taken.
Suicide of Applus Claudius.
469 Pericles begins to take part in the public affairs of Athens.
868 Birth of Socrates.
Destruction of Mycene by the Argives.
Diogenes of Appolonio flourishes.
466 Flight of Themistocles to Persia.
Siege of Naxos.
Battles at the Eurymedon.
Phenicians aiding Persia are defeated by the Greeks under Cimon.
465 Xerxes I. assassinated.
Reign of Artaxerxes I. in Persia.
Revolt of Thasos.
464 Revolt of the Helots at Sparta.
Third Messenian War.
Sparta defeats Messenia.
465 Egypt revolts against Persia.
(The revolt is suppressed in 455.)
Birth of Democritus and Hippocrates (both died in B. C. 357).
459 Gorgias flourished.
458 Commission of Ezra to rebuild Jerusalem.
Birth of Lysias the orator (died 378).
Cincinnatus made dictator at Rome.
Defeats the Equi.
457 Battle of Tanagra.
456 The Long Walls of Athens completed.
451 The first Decemvirate or council of ten at Rome.
Laws of the Twelve Tables or code of laws instituted.
459 The Greeks defeat the Persians at Salamus in Cyprus.
Virginius kills his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius.
First Decemvirate abolished.
Appius Claudius, Rome.
448 Valerian and Horatian Laws.
Tyranny of the second Decemvirate.
Secession of the Plebs from Rome.
Abdication of the Decemvira.
Second Sacred War in Greece.
447 Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
448 Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans.
Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
Decline of the Athenian Empire.
Revolt of Eubea and Megara.
Canulcian Laws, Rome.
Nehmiah governor of Judea.
444 Athenian Colony to Thurii.
Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359).
Commission of Nehemiah.
The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
Roman Consular Tribunes established.

359).
Commission of Nehemiah.
The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
Roman Consular Tribunes established.
-338 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias. 443-443 Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
442 New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of

consuls.
Rome visited by a terrible famine.

439 The Samian war.
Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
Death of Spurius Melius—Rome.
Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius.
Second Spolia Opima, Rome.
Birth of isocrates (died 338).
Rome declares war against the Etruscans.

434 Rome declares war against the Ettuscans.
433 Treaty between Athens and Corcyra.
Meton, astronomer, flourished.
431 Peloponnesian War begins between
Athens and a confederacy with Sparta
at the head, lasting twenty-seven
years and ending in the defeat of
Athens.

Athens. Potidea besieged by the Athenians (tak-

Potitions besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).
Death of Pericles.
Rise of Cleon.
Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.

430 The plague at Athens.
429 Plato born (died 347).
Siege of Platea.
Naval victories of Phr. O.
428 Revolt and fall of Mytiene.
First Athenian expedition to Sicily.
First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.
Corcyrean massacre.
426 Demosthenes in Etolia.
Destruction in Fidene.
427 Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Logdianus.
Sphetoric taken.

dianus.
Sphacteria taken.
424 Darius II. reigns in Persia.
Congress of Sicilians at Gela.
423 Alchiades begins to act in Athenian af

fairs. The Samanites (Rome) capture Valter-

nium.

Capua taken by the Samanites.

Birth of Diogones the Cynic, (died 324).

Battle of Mantinea.

Spartans defeated by Athens.

The Hebrew, Malachi, prophesies.

Invasion of Sicily by the Athenians under Nicias.

Value of Syracuse. der Nicias.
414 Siege of Syracuse.
413 Defeat and surrender of Nicias to Gelip-

pus.
412 First treaty between Sparta and Persia.
Constitution of the Four Hundred at Athens. Intrigues of Alcibiades with the Persi-

410 Beginning of the wars of Syracuse and Carthage. They continue seventy

409 Three plebeian questors of Rome elected. Second invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians. 407 The Volscians defeat the Romans. Rhodes founded

Rhodes founded.

406 Battle of Arginuse.
Condemnation of the ten generals.
Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse; reigns thirty-eight years.

405 The siege of Veii, Rome.
Battle of Egospotami. Dionysius I. reigns in Syracuse.

404 Athens taken by Lysander. End of the Peloconnesian War.
Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

Government of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens.

Spartan supremacy.
Death of Alcibiades.
403 Thrasybulus restores democratic government at Athens.
402 Birth of Phocion (died 317.)
401 Expedition of Cyrus the younger who rebels; at the battle of Cunaxa he is defeated and slain and the "Retreat of ten thousand" Greeks under Xenophon begins. begins. 401-384 Ctesias flourished.

B. C.
400 Malachi.
399 Death of Socrates.
398 Campaign and peace of Dercyllidas.
396 First Campaign of Agesilaus in Asia.
The Roman dictator Camillos captures
Veii.
395 Grevan coalition against Sparta; LysanCar slain.
394 Persians assist the Athenians and defeat
the Spartans at the naval battle of the
Cnidus.
The Corinthian War begins.
The second battle of Coronea.
393 The Long Walls of Athens restored by
Corion.
392 Veii stormed by Hamillus.
391 Camillus impeached and exiled.
390 Battle of Allia.
The Romans defeated by Brennus and
the Gauls. Rome burnt.
Siege of the Capitol.
389 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus.
Birth of Eschines.
The Gauls expelled from Rome and city
rebuilt.
387 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia.
Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia.
End of the Corinthian War.
Capitoline games established in Rome.
Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras.
384 Birth of Aristotle.
Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for
having aimed at sovereignty.
383 Battle of Lecheum.
The Olynthian war begins, and ends 379.
384 Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by
Phedibas.
Birth of Demosthenes (died 322).
385 Death of Aristophanes.
Height of Spartan power.
386 Roman civil war between patricians and
The Pelbeians.
Law passed that one consul shall be a
nleheian.

Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians.
Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian.
Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
Peace between Athens and Sparta.
Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans at Leuctra.
Foundation of Megapolis.
Jason of Phere assassinated.
Alexander of Phere in Thessaly.
Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Persia.

367 Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Persia.

Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.
Licinian laws passed at Rome.

366 Joshua slain by the High Priest.
Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264).
Institution of pretorship and curule edileship at Rome.
First Plebeian consul elected.

365 Great Plague at Rome.
Legend of M. Curtius.

362—346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Hernicans.
Battle of Mantinea (circa).
Victory and death of Epaminondas.

Victory and death of Epailmonias.

360 The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim.

Kingdom of Pontus founded.

358 Beginning of the Social War in Greece. Siege of Chios and Byzantium.

Amphipolis taken by Philip II.

357-352-347 Roman laws of debt.

Phocian (or Sacred) War begins.

Expedition of Dion to Sicily.

356 Second Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi.

Birth of Alexander the Great.

Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned.

Dion expels Dionysius from Syracuse.

Caius Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian Dictator at Rome.

End of the Social War in Greece.

Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.

354 Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian.

355 Siege of Methone, Greece.

362 Demosthenes delivers his first Philippie.

Phenicia revolts from the Persian monarchy.

351 C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian censor,

351 C. Marcius Rutilus first Plebeian censor,

C. Marcius Ruthlus first Piebelan censor, Rome.
Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls.
Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
Surrender of Phocis to Philip.
End of the Sacred War.
Philip admitted to the Amphyctionic Council.
Dionygius recovers the tyranny.

Council.
Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
First Samnite war begins.
Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
Exquision of Dionysius.
Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip 342 Roman Genucian laws. 342 Homan Genucian Taws.
Mutiny at Lantule, Rome.
342—341 Philip of Macedon's expedition to
Thrace.
Birth of Epicurus (died 270).
340 Perinthus and Byzantium besieged by

Philip.
Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimisus.
Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome.
339 Second Roman Pubillan laws.
Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians.
338 Philip general of the Amphyctionic Leggue Philip.

and the Athenians.

338 Philip general of the Amphyctionic League.

Battle of Cheronea.
Philip subjugates Greece.

337 First Roman Plebeian pretor.

337—335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.

336 Murder of Philip.
Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
Accession of Darius Codomanus.

335 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.

348 Battle of the Granicus.
Macedonian Empire formed.
Alexander invades Persia.

339 Battle of Issus.
Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.

240 Alexander.

251 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexandra, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.

252 Treaty between Alexander and Rome.

253 Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.

254 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.

Battle of Arbela.

Subjugation of Persia.

Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.

355 Darius III. assassinated.

Demosthenes' oration for the crown.

Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.

357—325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.

Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.

368 Roman servitude for debt abolished.

	ANCIENT,	MEDIEVAL	\mathbf{AND}	MODERN	HISTORY
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B. C. 102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at

324 Exile of Demosthenes. 323 Death of Alexander at Babylon. Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Alexander successed 2, Regent.
Antipater in Macedonia.
Lysimachus in Thrace.
Cassander in Greece.
Antigonus in Syria.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.
Seleucus at Babylon.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years. Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Atthens and allies.

Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.
Phenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.

201 First war among the "successors of Alexander."

Battle of the Caudine Forks.

Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.

20 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.

Revolt of Phenicia.

Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene. Soter I. Revolt of Phenicia.
Revolt of Phenicia.
Revolt of Phenicia.
Revolt of Phenicia.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.
Agathocles at Syracuse.
Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.
Apalestine under Antigonus.
Roman victory at Cinna.
Roman victory at Cinna.
Roman victory at Lantule.
Battle of Gaza.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.
Appius Claudius censor.
Appian Way and aqueduct.
The great Roman military road completed.
Legan Way and aqueduct.
The great Roman military road completed.
Legan Papirus Cursor, Roman Dictator.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.
Matholes defeated at Himera.
Matholes defeated at Himera.
Matholes defeated at Himera.
Matholes of Rhodes by Demetrius.
Matholes of Rhodes by Demetrius.
Mattle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.
Athenian democracy restored.
Chandrogupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.
Light-house on island of Pharos erected.
Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.
Cellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
The Capitoline wolf.
Collins Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.
The Capitoline wolf.
Collins Fabius defeats the Samnites.
Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.
Execution of C. Pontius.
Cellius Fabius defeats the Samnites.
First of Archimedes (died 212).
The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
Birth of Archimedes (died 212).
The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.
Birth of Archimedes (field 212).
The Third Samnite war ends in subjugation to Rome.
Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II.
Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.
Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter. Philadelphia.
Under his reign Egypt 1000
rank among the nations in power and
wealth.
Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy
Sofar. Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy
Soter.
The Etolian League formed.
Kingdom of Pergamus founded.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.
Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
Rome at war with Tarentum.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.
Achean League between twelve cities of Achea established.
Battle of Pandosia.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.
Birth of Chryssippus (died 207).
Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.
First Plebelan censor at Rome.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at
Asculum. Carthage allied. Asculum.
Rome and Carthage allied.
League between Athens, Sparta and Rome and Cartnage and Cartnage and Egypt.

The Septuagint written.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.
The great wall of China built (?)
274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.
272 Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon.
273 Silver money first coined at Rome.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.
263 Berosus flourished.
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.
264 First Punic War begins.
Cartnage disputes Rome's Empire.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.
270 First Roman fleet launched.
Victory of Duilius off Myle.
Rise of Parthia.
280—230 Reign of Asoka in India.
280—230 Reign of Asoka in India.
Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnomos.
Invasion of Africa. thaginians at Ecr. Invasion of Africa. The Arsacide.

Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.

Evacuation of Africa.

The Kingdom of Dactia. 254 The Kingdom of Dactia.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.
247 Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses 525 B. C.
Birth of Hampibel—died 183 by Cambyses 525 B. C.
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.
Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean
Leagues.
Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates Insule.

End of the First Punic War.
Sielly made a Roman Province.
Atalus, King of Pergamus.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.
The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.
Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San. £20 238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.
The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time. Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149. Antigonus Doson in Macedon. Athens joins the Achean League. Cleomenic War with Achean League begins gins.
Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.
Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious. Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt. Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Ra-Gallia Cisalpina becomes a Roman Prove Gallia Cisalpina becomes a roman resince.

221 Fattle of Sellasia.
Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.
Philip V. of Macedon.
Alliance between Philip and Acheans
against Etolians.

220 Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.
210 Antiochus overruns Palestine.
Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal.
Second Illyrian war. Second Illyrian war.
Second Punic War begins.
Hannibal marches from Spain across the
Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.
Battles of the Ticinius and the Trebia,
and defeat of Sciplo. 219 Hannibal passes the Apennines.
Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius

B. C.

217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.

216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.

Revolt of Capua.

Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.

214—212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.

214 First Commercial War.

Byzantium and Rhodes.

212 Battle of Anitorgis.

Greek works of art brought to Rome.

211 Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.

Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.

Capua recovered by Rome.

Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.

Hannibal before Rome.

208 Battle of Metaurus.

Battle of Elinga.

207 Battle of Elinga.

207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.

Gold money first coined in Rome.

205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.

204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.

Siege of Utica.

Hannibal leaves Italy.

Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.

Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.

201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.

Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.

T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.

Syria becomes independent of Egypt. the Greeks. Syria becomes independent of Egypt. Syria becomes independent of Egypt.

Battle of Cynocephale.
Philip defeated by Flaminius.
Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by
Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to
him by the peace with Rome.
The Rosetta Stone written.
Dynasty of Han, China, founded.
Hannibal joins Antiochus.
Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer. tronomer.

192-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great. Philopemen pretor of the Achean League. Greece declared free from Macedon by Greece declared free from Macedon by Flaminius.
Philopemen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.
Sparta joins the Achean League.
190 Battle of Magnesia.
183 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abregated by Philopemen.
184 Death of Plautus.
185 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.
Lycortas, general of the Achean League.
182-174 Encroachments of Massinissa.
181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.
The Villian Law, Rome.
179 Perseus King of Macedonia.
Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.
Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.
176 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.
171-163 Second Macedonian War.
170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.
40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.
Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 76).
183 Battle of Pydna: victory of Emilius Pau-Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 76).

168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.

Eumenes II. visits Rome.

Hickory Epiphanes takes Jerusalem.

Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.

Athenians attack Oropus.

167 Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.

Romans ravage Epirus and Achea.

Rededication of the Temple.

One thousand Acheans imprisoned at Rome. One thousand Acceptance Rome.

First comedy of Terence performed at Rome. First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.

166-145 Hipparchus flourishes.
165 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.
164 Death of Antiochus.

He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.

Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.
163 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).
161 Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.

Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.
Death of Judas.
Alliance between Rome and Judea.
Jonathan Maccabeus succeeds Judas.
160 Bactrians in India.
159 Death of Terence.
1555 Athenians fined by Rome.
153 War in Spain. Athenians fined by Rome.

153 War in Spain.

150-138 Lusitanian War.

Viriathus commands the Lusitanians.

Third Punic War begins.

Scipio invades Africa.

Andriscus in Macedonia.

148 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.

147 The Achean war with Rome begins.

146 Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.

Carthage taken by Scipio and destroyed

Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.

ed. War renewed two years later. Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subjects Numidia. 109-101 War of Rome with the Cimbri and

Teutones.

Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple
on Mount Gerizim.

Atricus born (died B. C., 32).

106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicerc.

Teutones

102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix).
Second Servile war breaks out in Sicily.
101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war.
Battle of Campus Raudius.
100 Birth of Julius Cesar.
C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Reman Consul.
L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).
101 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).
102 Sulla on the Euphrates.
103 Se The Social or Marsic War in Italy.
105 The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.
108 Set First Mithridatic War.
109 Mithridates seizes Athens.
109 Mithridates seizes Athens. The Marsians, at first successful, are infally defeated.

88-84 First Mithridatic War.
Mithridates seizes Athens.
Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.
Sulla occupies Rome.

87 Marius retakes Rome.
Proscription.
86 Revolt and Slege of Egyptian Thebas.
Death of Marius and return of Sulla.
Athens stormed by Sulla.
Birth of Sallust (died 34).

87 Tigranes at war with Rome.
88 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, king of the Mithridates.
89 War with Marian party in Italy.
Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phrygia.
80 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).
81 Thebes destroyed.
82 Second Civil War.
Victory at the Colline gate.
Occupation of Rome.
82 Sulla becomes Dictator.
83 Dictator.
84 Alexandra Queen of Judea.
85 The Cornelian Laws of Rome.
87-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.
85 Alexandra Queen of Judea.
86 Third Mithridatic War.
86 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.
87-11 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.
86 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.
86 Introl Virgil (died 19).
87 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.
88 Pompey subdues the pirates.
86 Lucullus recalled. fairs.
Pompey subdues the pirates.
Lucullus recalled.
Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.
Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22). 65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8). 65 Asiations dethroned by Pompey.

64 Birth of Messalla (died 4).
Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.
63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey. Pirth of Augustus. Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.
Orations of Cicero.
Lucullus founds Library at Rome.
Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.
60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first 60 Pomper, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.

Birth of Seneca (died 30).

59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).

57 The Gallic War begins.
Cicero banished.
Cesar invades Gaul.
Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.

57 Cyprus becomes a Roman province.
End of the Scleucide.
Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.

55-54 Cesar invades Britain.
Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.

54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine. thians at Carrhe, 53.

4 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.

Birth of Tibullus (died 18).

52-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.

Murder of Claudius by Milo.

51 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.

Oquintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.

49 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.
Pompey driven from Italy.

The Pompeians defeated in Spain.

Cesar dictator.

8 Battle of Pharsalia.

Cesar defeats Pompey.

Murder of Pompey in Egypt.

Ptolemy Dionysus and Cleopatra inherit

Egyptian throne.

47 Cesar again dictator.

War in Egypt.

Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.

Cesar defeats Pharnaces at Zela.

46 The African War.

Battle of Thapsus.

Suicide of Cato.

Reformation of the calendar by Cesars

His triumphs.

45 War in Spain.

Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pom-War in Spain. Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians. Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator. First year of Julian calendar. Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cas-sius and others. Flight of the assas-sins. mius.
Province of Africa constituted.
Greece becomes a Roman Province.

245 Ptolemy VII. Teigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VII.
Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.
Demetrius Nicator in Syria.

144 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.
Judea becomes independent.
Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.

143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70). sins and others. Fight of the assassins.
Antony becomes master of Rome.
Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.

43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.
Battle of Mutina.
Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.
Cicero put to death.
Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).
End of the Ragida.
42 Battle of Philippi. 70). Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor. Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 42 Battle of Philippi.
42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius,
The Triumviri masters of the Roman
world. Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews. Jews.
Death of Viriathus—Rome.
Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.
Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).
Hycanus Governor of Judea.
132 Servile War in Sicily.
Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and 41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.

Herod the Great made king of the Jews-Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.

Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Agrippa crosses the Rhine.
36 Sextus Fompeius driven from Sicily (put
to death 35). 133 Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at to death 35).

Lepidus deprived of power.
Defeat of Antony in Parthia.

4 Antony Invades Armenia.

War between Octavius and Antony.

Battle of Actium.
Establishment of the Roman Empire.

Battle of Actium. Octavius successful.
Suicide of Antony and Cleopatra.
Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome. Gracehus murdered. Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored. Hycranus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim. Rise of the Essenes.
Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular
Roman leaders.
L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flour-Rome. Rome.
The Gates of Janus Shut.
Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under
the title of Augustus Cesar.
Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa. ished.

23 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.
Roman Colony sent to Carthage.

24 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caius Gracchus is murdered.
Letullius leader of Roman Senate.

25 Parthians subdue Bactria.

26 Parthians subdue Bactria.

27 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.

28 Birth of Varro (died 28).

29 The Teutones and Cimbra invade Gaul.

20 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded. Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.
25 Tiridates seeks Roman court.
24 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.
25 Death of Marcellus.
26 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.
27 Roman standards restored by Parthia.
28 India embassy to Rome

Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
Death of L. Verus.
Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
Rome quells rebellion in Syria.
Christians in Gaul persecuted.
Advance of the Goths.
Goths attack Dacia.
Commodus emperor of Rome.
Statue of Aurelius erected.
Perennis prefect of Pretorians.
Successes of Ulpiu. Marcellus in Britain.
Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.
Birth of Origen (died 253).
Cleander perfect of Pretorians.
Birtn of Tertullian (died 240).
Britanicus as gladiator, killed. Roman standards restored by Farthas. India embassy to Rome.
Death of Dionysius of Halicarnassus.
Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod. Agrippa invades Asia.
Cappadocia created a province of Rome.
German war; Roman defeat under Jollius.
Victories et Drusss over the Rheft. Victories of Drusus over the Rheti. 12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus. 11-9 Campaigns of Tiperies in Pannonia and Dalmatis. 5 Death of Drusus.

A. D. 193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered. Tiberius defeats the Germans. Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.

Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.

Death of Herod, king of Judea. Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed. 194 Septimius Severus and Killed.
194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Defeat and death of Niger.
196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege D.
Tiberius commands on the Rhine.
Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).
Judea a Roman province under Syria.
Destruction of the Romans under Varus
and three legions by the Germans under
Hermann.
Romans defeated by Charusci under Ar-196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.

197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.

Battle of Lyons.

Death of Albinus.

198 Caracalla named Augustus.

Defeat of Parthians by Romans.

202 Persecution of the Christians.

204 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).

209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed 220. Banishment of Ovid. Death of Augustus Cesar. Accession of Tiberius Cesar. Accession of Artatanus in Parthia. completed, 220.
211 Death of Severus at York.
Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Roman citizenship extended to the whole Accession of Artatanus in Partina.
16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.
Germanicus in Parthia and the East.
Death of Germanicus.
War between Artabarus and Marbad.
Valerius Maximus.
M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome. Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.

212 Geta murdered.
Caracalla, sole emperor.

213 Death of Clement of Alexandria.

214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.

217 Macrinus emperor.

218 Heliogabalus emperor.

224 Alexander Severus emperor.

225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.

226 Dissolution of the Porth. M. Elmo Sejatus dominant at Rome.

23 Pretorian camp at Rome.

25 Pontius Pilate Governor of Judea.

26-37 Tiberias retires to Capre.

30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.

Lactantius, Augustine, Origen, and other

authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper Lactantius, Augustine, Origen, and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.

Agrippina I. banished.

Marco, Perfect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.

Accession of Caligula, Rome.
Birth of Josephus (died 97).

Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.
Birth of Plutarch—died 120.

Claudius Emperor of Rome.

Claudius Conquers Mauretania.
Birth of Quintilian—died 118.

Expedition of Claudius to Britain.
Successes of Aulus Plautius.
Birth of Martial—died 104.
Lycia becomes a Roman province.

Judea and Samaria directly Roman.
Firith of Juvenal—died 130 (?).
Thrace directly Roman.
The Frisians subdued by Rome.

Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome.

Claudius marries Agrippiana II., and adopts Nero.

Suth Britain a Roman province.

Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.

Thir of Tacitus; died 117 (?).

Corbulo in Parthia.

Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).

Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.

Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.

Bith of Pacchias Paripus Statius poet: died 96. 180es.

226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.

Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Arta' xerxes).

228 Ulpian (lawyer) died.

231 Persian War begins.

233 Triumph of Severus.

235 Maximin murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.

236 Persecution of the Christians.

237 The Gordiani, Puplenus and Balbinu (jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.

242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.

244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.

249 Decius emperor of Rome. 226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and Philip the Arabian.

249 Decius emperor of Rome.

250 Decius orders a persecution of the Chris-First invasion of the empire by the Goths. 251 Death of Decius and his son. 251 Death of Decius and his son.
Gallus emperor.
Gallus emperor.
A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
Persecution of the Christians.
258 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
259 Sanor ravages Syria. Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.
Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.
Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.
Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.
Rome on fire six days.
Persecution of the Christians.
Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).
Deaths of St. Peter and Luscan.
Conspiracy of Piso.
Revolt of the Jews.
Josephus governor of Gallilee.
Nero at the Olympic games.
Death of Nero.
Galba becomes emperor.
Civil war at Rome. Sapor ravages Syria. Valerian taken prisoner. Valerian taken prisoner.
Gallienus sole emperor.
The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 263.
The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.
They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Antioch taken by Sapor.
The Franks invade Gaul.
The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
Claudius emperor.
Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni. 68 Death of Nero.

Galba becomes emperor.

69 Civil war at Rome.

Otho kills himself.

Vitellius killed.

70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.

Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.

Vespasian emperor at Rome.

70-80 Colosseum at Rome built.

71 The gates of Janus closed.

Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.

Philosophers expelled from Rome.

Reform of Treasury, Rome.

71-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from

Rome by Vespasian.

71-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from

Rome by Vespasian.

72 Agricola commands in Britain.

Titus becomes Roman emperor.

73 Herculaneum and Pompeil destroyed by

an eruption of Vesuvius.

74 Death of Pliny the Elder.

The Laccoon group sculptured.

80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.

Amphitheatre of Verona built.

81 Domitian emperor of Rome.

82 Rome wars with Chatti.

83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.

84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and

85 sails around and subdues Britain.

86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against

Gate or Dalia.

Quadi and Marcomanni.

10 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.

11 Store Domitian killed.

Nerva becomes emperor. manni. Zenobia queen of Palmyra. Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra. Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Ze-nobia. 273 Capture of Paimyra and of Queen 28nobla.

274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).

275 Tacitus emperor.

276 Probus emperor.

277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.

282 Carus emperor.

Expedition to the East.

284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.

286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.

Revolt of Carausius in Britain.

299 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.

290 Constantius and Galerius named Ce
281 Sars sars.
Division of the empire.
Pritain recovered by Constantius.
Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Persian War.
Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Defeat of Narses.
303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian. 305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian. Constantius and Galerius emperors.

Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.

306 Death of Constantius at York.

Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.

307 Revolt of Maxentius.

Six emperors. 96 Domitian killed.
Nerva becomes emperor.
Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 307 Revolt of Maxentius.
Six emperors.
Elevation of Licinius.
311 Rome proclaims Christianity.
Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.
312 Defeat and death of Maxentius.
313 Defeat and death of Maximian.
Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration.
Britain subdued.
314 War between the two emperors.
316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
323 Constantine sole emperor.
324 Constantine sole emperor.
325 Constantine sole emperor.
326 Constantine sole emperor.
327 Constantine sole emperor.
328 Constantine sole emperor.
329 Constantine sole emperor.
320 Constantine sole emperor.
321 Constantine sole emperor.
322 Constantine sole emperor.
323 Constantine sole emperor.
324 Constantine sole emperor.
325 Constantine sole emperor.
326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. 96-98 Relief of taxes and distribution of 96-98 Helief of taxes and distribution of lands.

98 Trajan emperor of Rome.
Plutarch flourishes.
108 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).
103-107 Subjugation of Dacia.
104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
117 Hadrian emperor.
He abandons the conquests of Trajan.
The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
Statues of Antonous (Hadrian's page).
Birth of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, died 326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Arius.
Death of Arius.
Constantine II., Constans and Constan-200.

Birth of Lucian, died 200.

121 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.

Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.

125 First apology for the Christians presenttius II. joint emperors. Nephilas Meso-Gothic gospels. Nephlias Meso—Gothic gospels.

338 Death of Eusebius.

340 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.

347 Synod of Sardica.

348 Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).

350-'52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by

Constantius. 125 First apology for the Christians present ed at Athens by Quadratus and Aris tides.

130 Birth of Appuleius.
Birth of Galen, died 200.
Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.

132 Second Jewish War.
Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.
Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.

135 Dispersion of the Jews.

138 Antonius Pius, emperor.
The empire at peace.
Faustina I. flourishes.
Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke)
built.

139 Conquests of Lollins Habian. Constantius.

354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).

367 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasburg).

361 Julian emperor.

362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.

363 Persian War. 363 Persian War. Julian killed. Jovian emperor.
Valentinian and Valens joint emperors.
Final division of the empire.
''69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Briton';
against Piets and Scots.
The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.
Death of Athanasius.
War with the Quadi.
Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.
Invasion of the Huns.
Valens allows the Huns to settle in
Thrace. built.
139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.
145-175 Fustiana II. flourishes.
147 Development of Roman civil laws.
150 Establishment of schools in Roman prov-367-'69 inces. 161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.

161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
162 Rome wars with Parthla.
163 Persecution of Christians.
166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
167-180 War with the Marcomanni, Quali, Thrace.
377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?).
378 Constantinople threatened by the Goths.
379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the etc. Greek philosophers patronized by Rome. East. 381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.

Pagan rites prohibited.

Alaric King of the Goths.
Revolt of Maximus in Britain.
Final suppression of Paganism.

Massacre at Thessalonica.
Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.
Honorius Emperor of the West.
Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.

Death of Theodosius

995 Death of Theodosius.
Arcadius Emperor of the East.
The Huns invade the eastern provinces.

 A_{\circ} D. 395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430). Alaric in Greece, Stiliche attains chief power under Honorius.

396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.

397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.

398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died. 407).

400 Alaric rayages Italy died 407, Alaric ravages Italy. Battle of Pollentia. Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho. The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade 106 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.
107 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
108 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
109 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
110 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
111 Pelagius begins to preach about this time.
112 Proclus the philosopher born (died 485).
113 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placida, daughter of Theodosius the Great.
111 Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.
112 Death of St. Jerome.
113 Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished.
114 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.
115 Administration of Etius begins, lasting about thirty years.
116 Traveler's Song published.
117 The Traveler's Song published.
118 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).
119 Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsues-Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.
432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
433 Attila King of the Huns.
433 Theodosian code published.
439 The Vandals surprise Carthage.
440 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.
442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and
Genseric. Genseric.
Attila in Thrace and Macedonia.
446 Messages of the Britons to Etius for aid against the Saxons.
447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.
Theodosius concludes a treaty with At-The Robber-Council of Ephesus. The Robber-Council of Epnesus.
Landing of the English in Britain.
Hengist and Horsa in Kent.
Death of Theodosius II.
Invasion of Gaul by Attila.
Victory of Etius at Chalons.
Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.
Monophysite controversy begins.
452 Invasion of Italy by Attila.
Venice founded,
453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.
454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.
455 Sack of Rome by Gorgania 455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.
457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?).
461-'67 Rule of Ricimer. 461-'67 Rule of Ricimer.

Severus nominal Emperor.

462-'72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.

465 Great fire at Constantinople.

470 Birth of Boethius (died 526).

476 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).

476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.

Succession of Western Emperors ends.

Close of the period of Ancient History.

Medieval History

476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.

477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.

480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).

481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.

485 Proclus, philosopher, died.

486 Battle of Soissons.

Clovius I. defeats the Gauls.

489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.

491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.

493 Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.

495 Third Saxon invasion of Britain.

6erdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex.

496 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.

501 Laws of Burgundy published.

502 Charbades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.

503 Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.

506 Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks.

510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.

511 Salic Law established by Clovis in France.

511 Salic Law established by Clovis in Division of the monarchy between Clovisofour sons.

14 Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constanti-

519 Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex

in Britain. 527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded. 529 Justinian Code published. 534 Belisarius conquers Africa.

The Franks appear in Italy.

539 Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths rawage Milan.

544 Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).

545 The Turks enter Asia.

547 Northumbria founded in Britain.

550 The Angles form the Heptarchy Anglia, Deira Mercia, etc.

552 Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.

554 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.

555 Citaire sole ruler in France. The Franks appear in Italy

Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy. Clotaire sole ruler in France. Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?). Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them. St. Colomba lands in Scotland. Constantinople destroyed by fire. History of Gildas (?). Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes

565 Death of Justinian I. Etherhert becomes
King of Kent.
568 Italy invaded by the Longobardi from
Germany, who found the Kingdom of
Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.
570 Birth of Mohammed (died 632).
577 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat
the Britons.
581 Paris mostly descroyed by fire.
Selayonians rayage Thrace.

Sclavonians ravage Thrace.

Sclavonians ravage Thrace.

Franks invade Italy and are repelled.

The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.

Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.

Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.

Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.

The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.

St. Augustine arrives in England. Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity

tianity.
Italy ravaged by Sclavonians.
Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back.
The Persians make conquests in Syria,
Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Italy invaded by the Burgundians, Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire. Athelstan ravages Scotland. Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.

Jews persecuted in Spain. Clotaire II, King of France. Jerusalem captured by Persians. Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and en-

ters Medina.

The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.

East Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.

Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws. Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as

prince and prophet.
Death of Mohammed.
His religion spreads through Persia.
The Koran published.
Syria occupied by Saracens.
Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.
Omar institutes the new Moslem Calen-

640 Alexandrian Library burnt. 642 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Berni-

cians.
Rhodes taken by the Saracens.
Clotaire III. becomes King of France.
In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the
East, is defeated by the Lombards,
Constantinople besieged by Saracens.
Saracens driven from Spain.
'77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.
Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons,
reigns.

reigns. Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.
681 Mebrouin, last of the Merovingians, assassinated.
685 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.
687 Sussex united to Wessex.
In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.
694 Kent devastated by West Saxons.
697 Anafesto becomes the first Doge of Venice.

709 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.

The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain.
The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Em-

712 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.

Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.

714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and

real ruler of France.
716 Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in

the Asturias.
718 Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelays, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.
720 The Saracens are defeated at Constantinuals. nople. Charles Martel created Duke of France. The Saracens invade France.

730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo.

732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing de-

feat of the Saracens by the Franks.

739 Charles Martel conquers Provence.

746 Slavic settlements in Grecian Pelopon-

nesus.
747 Carloman of France abdicates.
752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel,
becomes King of France.
754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.
755 Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.
Abderahman I becomes King of Cordova.
756 Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of

760 Febru annexes traventa to the see of Rome.
760 Insurrection of Toledo.
768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.
771 Charlemagne rules alone.
772-785 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.
774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards.
778 Battle of Roncesvalles.
8eginning of the age of chivalry.
Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.

Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades
Spain.

785 Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.

787 The Danes land in England.

791-'96 Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria.

Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain;
independence of Christians established.

799 The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.

800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope
Leo III.

802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first
regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.

807 War between Slaves and Polyponnesian
Greeks.

War between Slaves and Polyponnesian Greeks.
Louis I., Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.
Michael II. of the Byzantine Empire founds the Armorian dynasty.
In England, Essex (and, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to Wessex.

Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to
Wessex.

825 The Servians occupy Dalmatia.
827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert,
king of Wessex, becomes king of allEngland.

830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.
839-40 Louis separates Germany from
France.
841 German princes assert their independence.
842 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.
Spain ravaged by the Northmen.
843 Brittany becomes independent.
850 Russian monarchy established by Ruric.
850 Russian for State of Prance.
865 Russians attack Constantinople.
866 Russians attack Constantinople.
867 Bassillian Dynasty founded at Constantinople.

nople.
869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Latin Church.)

871 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Mer-873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho

873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iuigo.
875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.
875-1154 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
877 Louis II. King of France.
878 Alfred the Great driven from England.
879 Ecumenical Council 62 Constantinople.
(Greek Church.)
881 Dense Inverse Scotland

(Grek Church.)
Danes ivage Scotland.
Paris attacked by Northmen.
Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire.
Alfred of England founds Oxford, and
establishes a code of laws; organizes
militia and a navy; subdivides the
country and causes surveys of the Kingdom

dom. Alfred's translations. Alfred's translations.
The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome.
Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.
Death of Alfred the Great.
Russia invades Greek Empire under 896

Oleg. 907 The Russians receive tribute from Gon-

907 The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.
100 Asser's life of Alfred written.
101 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.
102 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert,
103-24 Henry I. the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians.
103 Hely invaded by the Russians.

A. D.

936 Otho the Great in Germany.

937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.

939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.

944 Malcolm I. in Scotland.

951 Otho invades Italy.

952 Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united.

978 Otho II. invades France.

979 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.

England.

982 Battle of Basientello; Otho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.

987 Hugh Capet becomes King of France.

988 Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil

II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity

ty.

995 Elfric's Homilies.

996 Otho III. makes the German Emperor elective.

Paris made the Capital of all France.

997 Death of St. Adelbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.

999 Gerbert, Silvester II. Pope.

1300 Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful.

1302 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.

1902 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.
Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.
1903 Sweyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.
Ethelred flees to Normandy.
Malcolm II. King of Scotland.
1914 Battle of Zetunium; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians.
1915 Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided.
1916 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.
1917 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.
1917 The Moors enter Spain.

England.
The Moors enter Spain.
1026 Sancho II. of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile.
1035 Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ram-

irez I.

1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.

1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Mac-1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the

1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.
1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.
1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.
1041 Danes driven from Scotland.
1042 The Saxony Dynasty restored. Edward, the Confessor, King of England.
1042 Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.
1043 Russians defeated before Constantinople.
1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.
1052 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.
1058 Moors expelled from Italy.
1060 Macbeth defeated and slain.
1060 Philip I., the Fair, King of France.
1061 Lambert of Herzfeld.
1062 Jerusalem captured by the Turks.
1066 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.
1068 Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.
1069 Deeath of Harold.
1070 William I., the Norman, crowned King, December 25.
1071 The feudal system introduced in England.
1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.
1074 Hereward in the Isle of Ely.
1075 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.
1076 Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.
1076 Henry IV. of Germany disputes his title.
1076 Odericus Vitalis.
1076 Justice of the Peace appointed.
1077 Henry IV. submits and does penance.
1081 Italy invaded by the Germans.
1082 Henry IV. takes Rome.
1083 The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.
1086 Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.
1087 Domesday Book completed in England.
1088 Urban II. Pope.
1099 Mantua taken by Henry IV.
1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
1087 The Moors defeat the Christians and selection.
1088 Urban II. Pope.
1099 Mantua taken by Henry IV.
1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
1087 The Moors defeat the Christians and selection.
1098 War between France and Hagiand.
1099 Verse Edda compiled (7).
1090 War between France and Hagiand.
1090 Death of the Cid.
1091 Jeach of the Cid.
1092 Jeach of the Cid.
1093 Jeach of the Cid.
1094 Jeac

1009 Death of the Cld.
Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Boulllon.
1100 Henry I. crowned King of England.
Grants a charter restoring the Sason
laws.
1104 Crusaders capture Acre.
1106 Milan becomes a free republic.
Henry I. defeats his brother Resert, and
gains Normandy.
1107 Alexander I. Scotland.
1108 Louis VI. le gros (the Lusty) King of
France.
1116 Henry V. of Germany invades italy.
1116 University of Bologna founded.
1116 University of Bologna founded.
1119 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.
1120 Rise of the Lombard (italy) cities.
Shipwreck of Prince William.
1122 Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor
1124 Date J. Ving of Scotland.

and Pope.

and Pope.

1124 David I. King of Scotland.

1125 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire.

1132 Arnold of Brescla.

1135 Stephen becomes King of England.

Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; 'wil war ensues.

Lous. YI. grants letters of franchise to critice and towns.

Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.

3 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.

113.) Portugal becomes a kingdom.

Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.

3, 1141.

1143 Moors rebel in Spain.

1144 Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors.

Wars of the Lombard cities.

1146 Second Crusade: Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148.

Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.

1147 Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.

to France.

Arthurian Legends published.

Frederic Barbarossa made Emperor of

1150 Arthurian Legends published.

1152 Frederic Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.

1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.

Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.

1154 Frederic Barbarossa invades Italy.

Henry II., King of England, the Grst

Plantagenet, crowned December 19.

Adrian IV. Pope.

Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.

England.
Margraviate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic 1.

1161 War of Guelphs and Ghibellines.
1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.

1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.
1163 Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.
1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland.
1166 Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
1167 Frederic Barbarossa takes Rome.
The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.
1169 University of Paris founded.
1170 Thomas A. Becket murdered in England December 29.

A. D.

1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.

Ireland conquered by the English.

1176 Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.

Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.

1180 Glanvil Chief Justice of England.

Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.

1181 Glanvil makes a digest of English law.

Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.

1182 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.

1183 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.

Sioge of Acre begun.

Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.

Terrible massacre of Jews in London.

1190 Frederic I. (Barbarossa), drowned.

Order of Teutonic Knights established.

Henry V. invades Italy.

University of Oxford founded.

1191 Richard I. joins the Crusades.

Acre captured.

Jerusalem opened to pilgrim.

Kingdom of Cyprus founded.

Artois annexed to France.

1192 Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000.

Richard defeats Saladin.

1198 Innocent III. Pope.

1190 Fourth Crusaders.

1202 Fourth Crusaders capture of Zora.

1203 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.

1204 Normandy lost to England.

Latins possess and divide Greece.

207 Abigensian Crusade.

England interdicted by the Pope.

Erench Crusade against the Albegeoise.

1208 Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.

Rome.

England interdicted by the Pope.

1209 French Crusade against the Albegeoise.

Inquisition established.

1210 War between Venice and Genoa.

1211 Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses.

Interdict of England removed.

1212 Alexander II. of Scotland.

French defeat Germans at Bouvines.

1213 Magna Charta signed at Runnymede,

June 15; confirmed and renewed 30

times.

Magna Charta signed at Runnymede,
June 15; confirmed and renewed 30
times.

Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).

1216 Henry III. becomes King of England,
October 28.

1217 Fifth Crusade by Germans and Hungarians.

1220 Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.
Matthew Paris born.
The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland.

1223 Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.
Louis VIII. King of France.
1224 Louis frees his serfs.
1226 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of
France.
1227 Gregory IX. Pope.
1228 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.
1239 The Inquisition begun.
1230 The Inquisition begun.
1231 University of Cambridge founded.
1232 Inviersity of Cambridge founded.
1233 Fall of Hubert de Burgh.
1234 Wars between Castile and Moors, and
capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and
other cities by Ferdinand III.
1235 The Mongolians invade Russia.
1236 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League.
1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in

bard League. 1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in

1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle.

1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.

1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.

1241 Prose Edda.

1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptschak.

1244 Jerusalem setzed by the Carismians.

1245 Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski.

1245 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.

1260 Louis defeats King Henry of England.

1261 Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.

Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.

Mamelukes rule Egypt.

Rise of Medica family in Italy.

Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.

Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.

Stop Kubla Kahn builds Pekin.

Construction of the Austrian Provinces.

Stop Wubla Kahn builds Pekin.

Construction of the Austrian Provinces.

The first regular Parliament of England meets.

1263 Ottocar innerts Commination of England meets.

Birth of Dante; died 1321.

1266 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.

1268 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.

1270 Louis IX. dies at Carthage.
Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.

1271 The English quit Palestine.

1272 Reign of Edward I. of England; crowned Nov. 20.

Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.

1273 Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.

1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of France.

Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria.

1275 Wars of Robert Bruce and John Baliol for the crown of Scotland.

1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.

1277 Rule of the Visconti, Milan.

1278 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld.

1282 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.

Crusade against Aragon; the French ex-

by the French.
Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.

Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.

1283 Wales subjected to England.
1285 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.
1286 Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia.
1287 Jews banished from England.
1288 Nicholas IV. Pope.
1298 Second invasion of the Mongols.
1291 Mamelukes take Acre.
1296 Scotland subdued by England.
1297 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
1298 Revolt of Scotland.
1299 Battie of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.
1299 Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire.

w becomes the capital of Russia.

1301 Philip IV. quarrels with the Pope.
Charles of Valois in Italy.
1302 First convocation of States-General in

France.

1303 Edward I. invades Scotland.

1305 William Wallace executed.

1306 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland. 1207 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of

2807 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.

1807-14 Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.

1808 Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.

Albert I., of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell. (?)

1809 The Swiss revolt successful.

1810 Henry VII. subdues the Lombards.

1811 Louis V. and Frederic of Austria contend for the German Empire.

Birth of Boccaccio; died 1375.

A. D.
1314 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.
Louis IV. King of Germany.
Union of France and Navarre.
1315-25 Insurrection of English Barons.
The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at

The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten.

1316 John I., 2 costhumous sen of Louis X., King, dies at the age of four days. Philip II. (the Long) King of France.

1321 Death of Dante.

1322 Battle of Muchildorf; Louis V. defeats Frederick.
Charles IV. King of France.

1324 Birth of John Wickliffe; died 1384.

1326 Germany invaded by Turks.

1327 Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of England.

England

Edward III. Growned, Jan. 25, King of England.

Independence of Scotland.
200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the King of Grenada.

1328 Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip VI., of the House of Valois, reigns.

Ivan I. rules Russia.

1329 David II. King of Scotland.

1333 The Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon Hill.

1337 War between France and Flanders.

Birth of Froissart; died 1401.

1339 First Doge of Genoa appointed.

1340 Birth of Gerhard Groot; died 1380.

Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alphonso XI., of Castile.

Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alphonso XI., of Castile.

Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip, routed by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.
Battle of Durban, in Scotland.
Battle of Neville's Cross.

The English take Calais.
Rienzi, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome.

1348 University of Prague founded.
1349 Dauphiny annexed to France.
The black death in England.
1350 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II., King of France.
1352 Marino Faliero at Venice.
1353 Turks enter Greece.
1354 Rienzi slain at Rome.
1356 Battle of Potitiers, September 19; 8,000 English defeat 60,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies.
Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1306.
1358 Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France.
1360 Peace of Bretigny, between English and French.
1361 Italy overrun by the Free Lances.
Turks enter Greece.

Feace of Bretigny, between English and French.

1361 Italy overrun by the Free Lances.
Turks enter Greece.

1362 The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England.

1363 Austria acquires the Tyrol.

1364 Charles V. (the Wise) King of France. Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Treaty between Austria and Bohemia.

1366 H. Van Eyck, painter, born.

1367 The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.

1369 Empire of Tamerlane founded.
Langland's "Pfers Plowman."

1370 Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon.

1371 Stuart line begins with Robert II. of Scotland.

1371 Stuart line begins with Robert 11. 68
Scotland.
1374 Death of Petrarch.
Rebellion against the Pope.
1375 Death of Boccaccio.
1377 Richard II. King of England, June 22.
Papacy restored to Rome.
1380 Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars.
Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible published.

sia, defeats the Tartars.
Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible published.
Thomas A. Kempis born.
Russia wars with the Tartars.
Charles VI., King of France.

1381 Watt Tyler's insurrection in London crushed.
Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455.

1382 "Legend of Good Women," England.
1383 The Tartars burn Moscow.
13835 Death of John Wyckliffe.
1386 John of Ghaunt in Spain.
Battle of Lempach; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold.
1387 German Empire divided.
Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1448.
1388 Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburne, between Scots and English.
1389 Margaret of Norway.
1390 The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia.
Robert III. King of Scotland.
The Canterbury Tales published.
J. Van Eyck, painter, born.
1392 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.
1395 Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades Russia.
The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries.
1396 Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarian Christians.
1397 Persecution of the Wycklifites or Lolelards.

1397 Persecution of the Wycklifites or Lol-lards.

lards.
Union of Calmar.
1399 Henry IV. crowned King of England,
Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded.
1400 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and 1400 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.

Death of Chaucer and Froissart.

1401 Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.

1402 Battle of Angora; Timour the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet 1.

feats the Turks and captures Bajazet is
Masaccio, painter, born.
1405 Prince James of Scotland captured.
1406 Albany, regent, in Scotland.
1407 France interdicted by the Pope.
1409 Council of Pisa. Alexander V. made
Pope by council of Pisa.
1410 Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperer

of Germany.

1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat
the Highland Scots. Lippi, painter.

1412 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.

1413 Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of England. 1414 Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII. deposed. Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of

Sigismund, King of Bonemia, Emperor of Germany.

1415 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 50,000 French.
John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.

1416 The partisans of Huss take up arms; a severe war ensues.

1417 Cobham burnt.

1419 The Hussites take Prague.

1420 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the crown; birth of John Wessel.

1422 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.

Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.

and England.
Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.
1423 James I. reigns in Scotland.
1425 War between Milan and Venice.
The Paston Letters.
1429 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.
Charles VIII. King of France.
1430 Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.

ber.
Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.
Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
The Medici at Florence.

Joan of Arc burned at Rouen. Lisbon the capital of Portugal. Council of Basie. Birth of Thomas Malory. Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
Sicily and Naples united.
End of Hussite wars.
War of Turks with Venice.

1436 Invention of Printing by Guttenberg.

8		
-	A. 19 1487	James I., of S James II. bec Albert V., Du
	1438	James I., of & James II. bec Albert V., Du hemia and I peror of Ger University of The Pragmati Austria, be
	1439	many. Council of Flo Title of Emp
	1442	
	1443 1445	garians. Battle of Niss Birth of Leon The Arabian I Nicholas V. P Duke of Glouc The Cforzas a
	1447 1449	Nicholas V. P. Duke of Gloud The Cforzas a
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	1451	Alphonso V. a Peacock's "R. Jack Cade's i: Early English Birth of Dunb University of Earl Douglas The Archduck
	1452 1453	sovereign po
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		Constantinople III.; End of End of the Find of the Find Mazarin Time Mary of the and the Dul ward IV. Battle of St. Battle of Bel Hungarians. Frederick III relatives.
	1456 1457	Hungarians Frederick III
	1458 1460	Pius II. Pope
-	1461	The Turks co.
-	1462 1463	land. Louis XI. Kir Ivan, the Green Rus Turkish war
		Close of Aus
	1464 1467	"League of the the nobles, Birth of Eras
	1468 1470- 1471	The Coventar '92 Lorenzo d
4 11	1111	Turks.
1		Battle of Tev Warwick, kin Birth of Dure
	1473	Birth of Cope Birth of Micl sculptor; d
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		Ivan introduce into Russia Birth of Sir
	1476 1477	Russian war Artois and B by Maximil
	1478 1479	Edward IV. i Ivan introduce into Russia Birth of Sir . Battle of Mu Russian war Artois and B by Maximil Birth of Titis Duke of Clar Union of A Ferdinand a Great invasio
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	1484	Charles VIII.
	1485	fe at Seville Bosworth Fig
	1486	8 murdered Richard III. t Charles VIII. Birth of Lutt Spain invade fe at Sevill Bosworth Fie August 22, dt Henry VII. c Henry WII. c Heury marri Edward IV. B. Diaz roun The Court o
TO THE PERSON NAMED IN	1487	tuted in Er
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And and and	1492	Sevnigorod d Tartars. Columbus sa and discov discovers C
		Ferdinand control stroys the Forest Borgis
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	•	Henry sells Warbeck's in
The state of the s	1493	Spanish perse Treaty of E and Spain. League between
	1494	League betwee Birth of Corr Charles VII. Naples.
	1495 1496	Lollards pers Poynings' Ac Naples lost to Spain accrues of Philip I
The state of the s	1/07	gon and Ca
100	1497	surveys Hu

Scotland, murdered. comes King. uke of Austria, obtains Bo-Hungary, and is made Emrmany.
Florence founded.
ic Sanction; Albert V., of ecomes Emperor of Gerorence. peror limited to the Ausurgs. ag; Turks routed by Hunsa; Turks again defeated. nardo da Vinci. Nights issued (?). Pope. cester murdered. at Milan. at Aragon. tepressor." insurrection. h ballads. n banaus.
bar; died 1530.
Glasgow founded.
murdered by James II.
hy of Austria created, w ony of Austria created, with power, by Frederick III. le captured by Mohammed of the Eastern Empire. French and English wars. Bible issued. e Roses, between Henry VI. ke of York, afterwards Ed-Albans. llgrade; Turks repulsed by i. divides Austria with his e at Rome. ton; died 1528. onquer Greece. deposes Henry VI. of Enging of France. reat, of Russia, founds the ussian Empire. with Venice. ustria's war with Frederick the Public Good," formed by against Louis. smus; died 1536. ry mysteries. de Medici flourished. Italian cities against the ton establishes first English ess. wkesbury. mespury. ng-maker. er, painter; died 1528. ernicus. oernicus.
chael Angelo, architect and
died 1556.
losto; died 1533.
II., of Aragon, marries IsaLeon and Castile.
invades France.
uces cannon and firearms i. Iohn Fortescue.

John Fortescue, urten, with Tartars.
Burgundy united to France illian's marriage, ian, painter; died 1576. rence murdered.
Aragon and Castile, under and Isabella.
on of Russia by Tartars, ower in Russia destroyed.
II. takes Otranto. II. takes Otranto. V., of Nurenberg, purchases org from Sigismund. es the title of the Czar of phael, painter; died 1520.
phen Hawes; died 1512.
made King of England; April
d in the Tower.
usurps the throne, June 25.
I. King of France.
ther; died 1546.
ed by Turks; first auto da leath of Richard I. crowned. ies Elizabeth, daughter of nds Cape of Good Hope. of the Star Chamber instiof the Star Chamber insti-ngland. ned to France. n Russia and Sweden. of the Guard organized in Vinci, painter, flourished. I. marries Anne of Brittany. I. Pope. defeats and annihilates the ails from Spain, August 3, vers America, October 12; Cuba, October 28; Hayti, Deconquers Grenada and de-Moorish power in Spain. ia poisons Pope Alexander the sovereignty of France.
nsurrection; quelled in 1498.
secution of the Jews.
Barcelona, between France reen Russia and Denmark. reggio, painter; died 1534. invades Italy and conquers ecuted in England. ct in Ireland.
to Charles.
s to Austria by the marriage
I. with the heiress of Ara-Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3. 1498 Louis XII. King of France.
1499 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan. Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks.
Mohammedans expelled from Clarks. Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks.
Mohammedans expelled from Spain.
Swiss Confederacy independent.
Perkin Warbeck executed.
Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26.
Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil,
May 3. May 3.

Brasle and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation.

Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.

Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity tianity.
Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Porto Bello, November 2. to Bello, November 2.

1503 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.
Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.
Portuguese in India.
Birth of Wyatt; died 1542.
Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575. DOTE OF MERIOUZA, HISTOFIAIT, GREAT 1876.

Death of Queen Isabella of Spain.
Brazil explored by Americus Vespucius.
Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 7. vember 7.
Birth of John Knox; died 1572.
Death of Columbus, May 20; he was treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government.
Buchanan born; died 1582.
Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Holland. Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552. Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon. 1508 League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximillian, against Venice.

A. D.
1509 Henry VIII. King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon.
Venice stripped of its Italian possessions.
1510 Russia again invaded by Tartars.
Execution of Dudley and Empson.
Ojedo founds San Sebastian.
1511 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.
Velasquez subdues Cuba.
1512 Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janissaries. saries.
Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast.

Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.

Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594.

Navarre annexed to Spain.

England invades France.

Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat. defeat.
Scotland invades England.
Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated.
Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien,
and discovers the Pacific ocean.
Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and
the arts 1514 Wolsey's power begins in England.
1515 Battle of Marignano.

Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and
Garmans Germans.

Maximillian I. secures the Hungarian Maximillian I. secures the Hungarian succession.
Francis I. becomes King of France.
First English prose history.
Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582.
Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain.
Rule of Cardinal Ximenes.
Charles I. King of Spain.
Accession of the House of Austria.
Turks gain Egypt.
Europeans first obtain a footing in China.
Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds
Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.
Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany. in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast. Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.
Birth of Surrey; died 1547.

1518 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain.

1519 Cortez lands in Mexico. Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V. "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII. Balboa passes through Magellen's Straits. Straits.
Battle of Razau; Russia defeats Poland. Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms. Diet of Worms.
Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
France and Spain at war.
Cortez made governor of Mexico by Charles W Cortez made governor of Mexico by Charles V.
First Scotch invasion of England.
The Louvre, Paris, commenced.
Italian League against Francis I.
Clement VII. Pope at Rome.
Berner's Froissart.
Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.
Verazzani's discoveries in North America Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.
Verazzani's discoveries in North America.
Birth of Rousard; died 1586.
Settlement of New France (Canada).
Battle of Pavia.
Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.
Peasants' War in Germany.
Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Fief of Poland.
Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.
Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.
Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.
Mongol dynasty founded in India.
Tyndale's new Testament published.
Germans capture Rome.
Papal war.
Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.
Death of Machiavelli.
Birth of Camoens; died 1579.
Sackville, earliest dramatist, born.
Narvaez's expedition to Florida coast.
Constable Bourbon at Rome.
James V., of Scotland, reigns.
Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588.
Diet at Spiers, Germany.
Turks invade Austria.
France and Spain sign treaty of peace at Cambria.
Sir Thomas More, Chancellor.
The Augsburg Confession published.
Persecution of Protestants begun in France.
Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.

1529 1530

France.
Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.
Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.
Italy conquered by Charles V.
Russia makes peace with the Tartars.
League of Smalkald formed by Protestant princes.
First European Colony in South America. san Vincente founded. Royal printing press established in France. France.
Elliot's "Governor" issued.
Death of Zwingle; born 1484.
1532 France annexes Brittany.
Conquest of Peru begins.
Calvin at Geneva.

Calvin at Geneva.

Ivan I., Czar, noted for his cruelty.
Henry divorces Catherine, and marries
Anne Boleyn.
Birth of Montague; died 1592.
The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded.
The Anabaptist war; they capture Munster.

ster.

Henry VIII. is styled "Head of the Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom.

Cartier's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland.

Foundation of Jesuit order.

Comeggio died; born 1493.

1535 Execution of Sir Thomas More, in England.

Execution of Sir Thomas More, in England.

Cartier's second voyage, enters and names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal.

Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers adjacent country.

California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by Cortez under Grijalva.

Cromwell, vicar-general in England.

Suppression of monasteries in England.

Coverdale's Bible issued.

Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.

Suppression of the Anabaptists, and 1536 Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.

Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries

Jane Boleyn beneated, Janes, Janes, Janes Seymour.
The Portuguese granted Macao, China.
The Boulevards, Paris, commenced.
English suppression of the monasteries.
Death of Jane Seymour. 1537 Pilgrimage of Grace.
Adoption of the six articles, England.
First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.

ranmer's Anglican Liturgy. Execution of Cromwell.

Greece subjected to the Ottoman Em-

Greece subjected to the Ottoman Empire.
Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves,
January 6; divorced July 9; marries
Catherine Howard, August 8.
James V., of Scotland, dies.
Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; regency of Cardinal Beaton.
Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577.
Birth of Gilbert (magnetism); died 1603.
Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea.

Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled. De Soto discovers the Mississippi River's Catherine Howard executed. Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Roberval's expedition to the St. Lawrence.
1543 Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age

Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen.
Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
Death of Copernicus; born 1473.
Gricon League joins Swiss Confederacy.
France :t war with England and Spain.
English invasion of France under Henry VIII. 1544

VIII.
Birth of Tasso; died 1595.
University of Konigsberg founded by
Duke Albert.
Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.
Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.
Ascham "Toxophilus."
Council of Trent.
Death of Martin Luther.
France concludes peace with England.
Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.

land. 1546-'52 Charles V., of Germany, makes war

Charles V., of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.
Earl of Surrey, England, executed.
Death of Henry VIII.
Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.
Henry II. King of France.
Battle of Pinkey.
Death of Victoria Colonna; born 1490.
The Smalcadic war.

The Smalcadic war.
Birth of Cervantes; died 1616.
Hall's Chronicle issued.
Execution of Lord Seymour, England;
arrest of his brother, the Duke of Som-

arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.
John Knox's Scotch reformation.
Udal, earliest English comedy.
Birth of Coke; died 1634.
Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published.
The Book of Common Prayer published in England.
Duke of Somerset beheaded.
Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.
Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passan.
Massacre of Cazan, Russia.
Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.
Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.
Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title.

title.
Restores the Roman Catholic religion in

Restores the Rohard Cathonic religion in England.

Trade between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company."
Servetus burnt by Calvin.
Birth of Hooker; died 1600.
Birth of Spenser; died 1599.
Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded.
Mary marries Philip of Spain.
Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586.
Persecution of Protestants in England.
Siberia discovered.
Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in Eng-Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in Eng-1555 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley,
Rogers, and Cranmer burned at the
stake.

Philip II. rules in Holland. Religious peace of Augsburg. Bale's "King John" issued. Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.
Philip II. King of Spain.
Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Ger-

many. leign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign many.
Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindoostan.
Spain at war with France.
Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.
Alva takes Rome.
Calais retaken by the French.
Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphine.

1558 Elizabeth accedes to English throne, No-1559

Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.

Re-establishes the Church of England.
Francis II. King of France.
Treaty of Cateau-Cambreris signed.
William Cecil Secretary in England.
Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici.
The Geneva Bible issued.
Birth of Southwell; died 1596.
Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.
Birth of Bacon; died 1626.
Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland.
Religious wars in France.
Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.
Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.
Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Huguenots.

guenots. Guise killed at the siege of Orleans.

Guise killed at the siege of Orleans. Temporary peace with the Huguenots. The Escurial Palace of Spain founded. Tusser's Bucolics issued.
Birth of Drayton; died 1631.
Maximillian II. King of Germany.
Florida colonized by Huguenots.
Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616;
Birth of Galileo; died 1640.
The Tuileries, Paris, begun.
Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland. Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darn-

St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Melendez.
Confederacy of "Guenx" (beggars)
against Philip's cruelty.
Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.
Religious wars resumed in France;
Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.
Alva enters the Netherlands. 1567

Alva enters the Netherlands.
Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of connivance.
Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.
James VI., Earl of Murray, regent.
Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 13, and seeks shelter in England.
Bishop's Bible issued.
Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Moucontour. 1568

1569 1570 Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.

Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.

Murray murdered; Lennox becomes

1571

regent.

Birth of Kepler; died 1630.

Spain aillied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.

Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crippled.

Moscow, Russia, burned by the Tartars. Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent. Rebellion of William of Orange against Philip's tyranny. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, 1572 August 24. lenry of Navarre marries Marguerite,

Henry of Navarre marries Marg of Valois. Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652. Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois.
Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637.
Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Holland.
Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642.
Chent nacified

Ghent pacified. Provinces in Holland unite against Spain.
Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
Frobisher enters San Francisco Bay.
The Holy Catholic League organized.

A. D.
1576 Birth of Burton; died 1640.
Birth of Fletcher; died 1625.
1577 Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626.
1578 League of Utrecht.
Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence.
Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
1580 Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance.
English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners.

Henry IV. defeats the League.
Barnevaldt, grand Pensionary of Holland.
Birth of Herrick; died 1674.
Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.
Birth of Quarles; died 1644.
Birth of Gassendt; died 1655.
Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.
Birth of Shirley; died 1666.
Shakespeare's poems first issued.
Capture of Cadiz by Essex.
University of Barcellona founded.
Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
Bacon's essays published.
Death of Philip II., of Spain.
Philip III. King; he banishes 300,000
Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.
The Netherlands ceded to Austria.
Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
Irish rebellion of O'Niel, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.
Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
Bodleian founded.
Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons.
Birth of Vandyck, painter; died 1641.
Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660.

1599

prisoners.
Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed. Sante Fe, New Meico, founded by Espejo.
Birth of Hugo Grotius; died 1645.
William of Orange assassinated.
Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement;
accession of Henry IV., of Navarre,
first of Bourbon line.
Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to
America. America. America.
Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.
Treaty of Peace between Holland and England. Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlements. Davis Strait discovered by Davis. 1586 Battle of Zutphen.
Sir Philip Sydney killed.
Birth of Beaumont; died 1616.
Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Frotheringay Castle.

Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King. Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast. Battle of Ivry.
Henry IV. defeats the League.
Barnevaldt, grand Pensionary of Hol-

Modern History.

1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders. The Dutch East India Company char-tered with a capital of \$360,000. Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussac, Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died Portuguese introduce tobacco into In-1601 Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.
Alleged discovery of Australia by Portu-

guese.

1602 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.
Champlain's first expedition to the St.

Moriscoes expelled from Spain by Philip III.

The Douay Bible first issued.
Peace between Spain and the Dutch.
Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River.
Champlain's discoveries in Canada.
Virginia obtains a new charter.
Hawkins at Mogul Court.
King James drives the Irish from Ulster and divides the land between England and Scotland.
1610 "King James" Version" of the Bible completed.
Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici Regent.
Louis XIII. King of France.
The Palais-Royal, Paris, built.
1611 The title of Baronet created by James I. Champlain returns to America, founds Montreal, and is in supreme command in Canada.
Issue of the English Bible, "King James' Version."

Version."
Carr, afterwards Somerset, favorite in England.

England.

Mathias becomes Emperor of Germany.
English factories established in India.
Virginia receives a third charter.
Death of Prince Henry.
Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in
Russia.
Michael Fedorvoitz Czar.
Champlain explores the Ottawa River,
Canada. 1612 1613

Champlain explores the Ottawa River,
Canada.
The Overbury murder, England.
Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the
Government.
Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries
Frederic. Elector of Palatine.

1614 English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.
New Amsterdam, now New York, built
by the Dutch.
Smith explores the New England coast.
Dutch settlements in New Jersey.
Napier's Logarithms.

1615 Villier's, Duke of Buckingham, favorite.

1616 The present Tsing Dynasty in China established by Mantchou Tartars.
Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow. Finland ceded to Sweden.

cow.
Finland ceded to Sweden.

Between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.
Sir Walter Raleigh executed.
Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II.
Australian coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.
Kepler's Laws published.
Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.
The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.

Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
Puritans arrive at Plymouth.
"Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.
Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
Navarre annexed to France.
Spain and Holland at War.
Philip IV. King of Spain.
The Dutch West India Company formed.
Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.
Seldon and Pym imprisoned.
Birth of Moliere; died 16'3.

New Hampshire first settled.
First edition of Shakespeare's works.
finances.
Benjand declares war with Spain.
Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.
Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.
Accession of Vine Challer.

land. Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary. Accession of King Charles I., of England; he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France. Huguenot uprising. Death of Lord Bacon. War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy. Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns. Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.

ing Canada. The company of one hundred associates The company of one number associates formed.
War between England and France.
Birth of Brossnet; died 1704.
The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.
Rochelle surrenders after a memorable

siege. Petition of Right, England. Massachusetts Bay settled.
Elliot sent to the Tower of London.
Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.
1629 English seize French possessions in Can-

ada.
Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.
Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay

Company.

Edict of Restitution.

1630 The city of Boston founded.
Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.

1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Savov.

voy.
Birth of Dryden; died 1700.

1632 Charter of Maryland granted to Lord
Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics.

Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain,
The Cavalier Poets.
Birth of Lock; died 1704.

1633 Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.
Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.

1634 French Academy established by Richelieu.

Spain at war with France, which is the Spain at war with France, which is invaded.

Assassination of Wallenstein.

Assassination of Wallenstein.
Ship money levied in England.
Cornecticut settlements at Hartford,
Windsor and Weathersfield.
Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.
Death of Champlain.
The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.
University of Utrecht founded.
Claius' play of Creation.

1637 Pequod Indian war in Connecticut.
Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.
The Island of Montreal settled.
Hampden's trial in England respecting
"Ship money."
Prynne fined by Star Chamber.
Harvard College founded.
First settlement at Brooklyn, Long
Island.
New Haven colony founded.

1638 New Haven colony founded.
First peace between the Iroquois and
Canada.
Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.

Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland.

1639 Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.
Pacification of Dunse.
Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.

Facincation of Duniss.
Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
First printing press in America.
Birth of Racine; died 1699.

1640 John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.
Portugal wins its independence.
Beginning of the Long Parliament.
First American book issued.

1641 Earl of Stafford beheaded.
Judgment against Hampden annulled.
Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.
Fort St. George built at Madras.
Death of Galileo and Richelieu.
Charles I. attempts to seize members in the House.
Civil war in England.
Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.
Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemans Land explored. Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemans Land explored.
Hobb's Leviathan published.
Birth of Newton; died 1727.
First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
1643 Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.

France.

Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendency of Mazarin.

Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.

Covenant approved by Parliament.
Turrene on the Rhine.
Torricelli's Barometer.

Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.

Cromwell. Cromwell.

Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.

Charter granted to Rhode Island.
Indian massacre in Virginia.

Self-denying ordinance, England.

Birth of William Penn: died 1718.

Birth of William Penn: died 1718.

1645 Archbishop Land beheaded, Jan. 10.
Battle of Naseby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.
Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.
Alexis, called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.
Royal Society of England founded is surrendered to the Parliament.
Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.

1647 Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity.

1648 Treaty of Westphalia.
Switzerland's 'independence acknowl-

Switzerland's independence acknowlwhite hand a sudependence acknowledged.
Holland, given up by Spain, becomes a republic.
End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.
Pomerania, and other territory, annexed. to Prussia. Civil wars of the Froude.

2048 Canadians at war with the Indians.
The House of Brandenburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden.
New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 in-

habitants.

Trial and execution of Charles I.

Massacre and capture of Drogheda, ireland, by Cromwell.

Confession of Faith.

Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.

Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat

Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists.

'Charles II. flees to France.

"Barebones" Parliament.
Birth of Fenelon; died 1715.
English Navigation Act.

1652 England at war with Holland.
The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel."

De Ruyter defeated by Blake.

Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.

ico. Peace between England and Holland. Peace between England and Holland.
Death of Van Tromp.
Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell,
April 20. He becomes Lord Protector,
Dec. 16.
Jesuits establish themselves among the
Onondaga Iroquois.
Russian victories in Poland.
Spain and England at war, which lasts
five years.

Spain and England at war, which lasts five years.
1656 Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilma, with Poland.
Prussia declared independent of Poland.
Frederic William, the Great Elector.
Jamaica conquered.
1657 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.
Death of Admiral Blake.
1658 Accession of Leopold I. in Germany.
Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.
1659 Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico.
Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.

Protector.
Peace of the Pyrenees.
The restoration.
Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established. 1660

archy re-established. Birth of Stahl; died 1734. Death of Mazarin.
Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France.
Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in
Scotland. 1661

Birth of De Foe; died 1731. The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672. Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives

lost.
Act of Uniformity, May 19.
The Church of England restored.
Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May canada becomes a royal government un-

Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.
Earthquake in Canada.
Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.
France begins war with Holland.
New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.
The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.
North Carolina settled.
De Courcelles governor in Canada.
War with the Mohawks.
Second Dutch war with England.
Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne.
The Great Plague in London.
Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.
Canada granted to French West India Company.
De Eurter defeated by Monk.

Company.

De Ruyter defeated by Monk.

Mohawk villages destroyed by the
French.

Great fire in London.

The French Academy of Sciences found-

ed.
Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland.
First Russian vessel built.
Birth of Swift; died 1745.
New York City; 334 houses.
Friple Alliance, England, Holland and Sweden united against France.
Treaty of Lisbon.
Spain recognizes Portugal's independence.

Russian ambassadors sent to France and

spain.

France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland.

And.
First settlements of English in South Carolina.
Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.
Birth of Steele; died 1729.
Coude and Turenne overrun Holland.
Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked.
William of Orange, stadtholder.
The De Witts assassinated in Holland.
The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out. driven out.
The French acquire Pondicherry, India.
Count de Frontenac, Governor of Can-

ada.

Paris Academy of Music founded.

Birth of Addison; died 1719.

Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpepper. Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in

Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.

1674 Death of the poet John Milton. Discovery of the Mississippi.

1675 King Philip's war in New England. Birth of Clarke; died 1729.

1677 William of Orange marries Mary.

"Paradise Lost" first published.

Russia begins war with the Turks.

Peace of Nimeguen, France.

England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."

Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered.

dered.

Expedition of La Salle.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress" published.

Birth of Bolinbroke, died 1751.

Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament.

Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.

East India Company begins trading in China.

East India Company begins trading in China.

Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.
Mississippi river explored by Hennepin.
Charleston, South Carolina, tounded.
The Exclusion Bill, England.
Origin of the Whig and Tory.
Mahratta power begins in India.
La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.
De Frontenac recalled from Canada.
Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia.

in Russia.

Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.

Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.

The Cossacks subdued by Russia.

William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.

Delaware granted to Penn.

Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna.

Vienna.

Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth.

Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Algernon Sydney, Dec. 7. Canada renews war with the Iroquois. Mahomet I. besieges Vienna, but fails.

Mahome I, besieges Vienna, but fails. Greece invaded by the Venetians. Birth of Berkeley; died 1753.
Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow.
Accession of James II. of England.
ALDJ.3's rebellion suppressed, and his execution.
Duke of Momouth natural can of

Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.

1685 Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth.

Texas colonized by Spaniards.
Birth of Handel; died 1759.
Birth of Bach; died 1759.
Birth of Bach; died 1750.

1686 William Dampier lands in Australia.
Louis marries Madame de Maintenon.
Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.
Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1767.
Birth of Young; died 1765.
1687 Athens captured by the Venetians.
Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line.
Accession of Joseph I.
Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.

1683 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops,

secuted.
Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops,
June 30. Abdication and flight of James II., Dec.

23.
Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.
Bonsset's Variations issued.
Birth of Pope; died 1744.
1689 William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.
James II. lands in Ireland.
Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia.
Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed.

pressed. King William's war. French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails. The Toleration Act passes Parliament. Iroquois lay waste the Island of Mon-Frontenac again made Governor of Can-

France at war with England. France at war with England.
Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.
1690 French and Indians destroy Schenectady,
New York.
Massacre of Salmon Falls.
Siege of Londonderry.
British colonies in America resolve to
invade Canada.
Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by
the British fleet.
Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against
France. France.
William III. lands in Ireland, June 10.
Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James de-

feated. 1691 French invasion of Spain. feated.

1691 French invasion of Spain.
Aragon and Catalonia ravaged.
Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.

1692 Beginning of the English national debt.
Insurrection in the City of Mexico.
Massacre of Glencoe.
Battles in Steinkirk and Landen.
Birth of Bradley; died 1762.

1693 Battle of Marsaglia; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.
Mary, Queen of England, dies.
Dictionary of French Academy issued.
University of Halle founded.
Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752.
Birth of Voltaire; died 1773.
1695 Turks again invade Hungary.
Bayle's Dictionary published.
Abolition of censorship of the English press.
Namur fals.

press. Namur falls.

Namur falls.
Trinity Church, New York, founded.
Peace of Ryswick.
Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland.
Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades.
Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty.
End of King William's war.
Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774.
Death of Frontenac.
First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.
The Darien expedition sails.

France.
The Darien expedition sails.
Second East India Company formed.
Birth of Savage; died 1743.
Birth of Warburton; died 1779.

Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies.
The Morea ceded to Venice.
Further explorations of the Mississippi.
Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued.
The French in Canada make peace with the Iroqueis.

the Iroquois. Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in suc-

cession. Charles III. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.

Bourbon.

1701 War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713.

Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 16.

Spain allied with France and Mantua. The French found Detroit.

The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.

Russia at war with Sweden.

Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII.

Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants.

Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabit-ants.

Death of William III. of England.

Anne succeeds to the English throne,
March 8.

Beginning of "Queen Anne's War."

Prussia takes Guelders from the Dutch.
Holland, Austria and England declare war
with France and Spain.

Treaty of French with the Five Nations.

Massachusetts frontier ravaged by indians.

1703 Peter founds St. Petersburgh, and makes it the capital of the empire Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France.

Irish parliament petitions for union.

Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1758.

Birth of John Wesley; died 1794.

Birth of John Wesley; died 1794

1704 Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French.

The English capture Gibraltar.

Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard.

England passes the Irish "Popery Act."

Battle of Donanwerth. 1705 Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona.

Joseph L. becomes Emperor of Germany.

Defeat of the French at Ramilles. Battle of Turin. The French rise the siege and surrender

The French raise the siege and surrender Naples and Lombardy. Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790. Union of England and Scotland as the Kingdom of Great Britain. Nuenburg seized and Lecklenburg purchased by Frederick I. Holland, Germany and England at war against France. First expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotla, fails. Defeat of the allies at Almauze. Death of Aurungzebe. Death of Aurungzebe. Birth of Fielding; died 1754. Birth of Buffon; died 1788. Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria. The French squadron routed by t English, under Admiral Byng. Discovery of Herculaneum.

England determines upon the conquest 1709 Battle of Pultowa; Peter totally defeats Charles XII., of Sweden, who flies to Turkey.

14,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to colonize Siberia. Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again

defeats the French.
Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.
Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by
the English, and name changed to Annapolis. Rout of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almenava. Sacheverell's riots in Great Britain: dissenting meeting houses destroyed.

The "Tattler" first published.

Attack and repulse of English fleet on

Quebec.
Russia at war with Turkey.
Accession of Charles VI., of Germany.
A slave market opened in Wall Street,

A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York.
Birth of Hume; died 1776.
The principality of Meurs acquired by Prussia.
Peace of Aargau; end of the religious war in Switzerland.
Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria.
Birth of Rosseau; died 1779.
Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne.
Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England.

England.

Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria.

Barcelona, Spain, besieged.

Frederick William I. becomes King of Prinssia. Prussia.
Peter takes the title of Emperor of Rus-

sia.

Birth of Sterne; died 1768.

Death of Queen Anne.
George I. becomes King of England,
Aug. 1.

Hanovarian succession begins.

Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the
Netherlands.

Birth of Whitefield; died 1770.

Birth of Gluck; died 1787.

Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of
Mar.

Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.

Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.

Landing of the Chevilier at Peterhead, December 22.

Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.

Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.

Russia adds Esthonia, Levonia, and a large part of Finland to the Empire.

Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.

Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.
Occupation of the Morea by Turkey.
Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain.
Frussia and Sweden at war.
Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.
1716 Great era of speculation.
George Law's financial schemes.
The village charter of Brooklyn first issued.

The Septennial Bill passed in England. Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779. New Orleans founded. Belgrade abandoned by Turkey. The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Særdinia. Peace of Passavowitz.

Austria cains additional territory. Russia expels the Jesuits.

Turkey re-establishes supremacy in

Greece. Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed. 1719 Battle of Glenshiel.
Ostend East India Company founded.
Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of

India.
Robinson Crusoe published.
Sardinia is made a kingdom.
Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and other schemes, collapse.
Widespread financial distress.
Birth of Smollat died 1771. Widespread financial distress.

1721 Birth of Smollet; died 1771.
Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.

1722 The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.

Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

1723 The Issuits expelled from China.

Death of the Duke of Marlborough.

1723 The Jesuits expelled from China.
Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.
Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.
Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.
Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.

1724 Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.

"Wood's half-pence."

Great excitement in Ireland.
Modern History at Oxford University.
Guy's Hospital founded.

1725 Death of Peter the Great.
Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia.
The New York Gazette founded.
Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.

1726 Prussia concludes a league with Germany.
Birth of Hutton: died 1797.

1730 P

tablished.

3 Prussia concludes a league with Germany.

Birth of Hutton; died 1797.

7 Death of George I., and accession of George II., in England, June II.

Death of Sir Isaac Newton.

3 Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.

3 A city library founded in New York.

Birth of Lessing; died 1781.

9 Peter II., the last of the Romanoffs, deposed.

Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.

Birth of Lesvingian died 1819.

Birth of Cavendish; died 1819.

Birth of Covper: died 1800.

Birth of George Washington, Feby. 22.

Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.

Birth of Wieland; died 1813.

"Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman.

Birth of Priestly; died 1804.

5 Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies.

Birth of John Adams; died 1826. 1731

1735 Birth of John Adams; died 1826.

1736 Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis 2,
Duke of Lorraine.
War between Spain and Portugal.
Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1792.
1737 Hungary again at war with the Turks.
Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.
1738 Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died
1820.

1820. Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822. England again declares war with Spain. Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Aus-tria and Turkey. Russia renounces her rights on the Black

Sea.

Invasion of India by Persia.
Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah.
Methodism begins in England.
Prohibition of the publication of Debates in England.
Death of the Emperor, Charles Vi., of Germany, last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg.
Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany. many.
Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.
Prussia advanced to the rank of a first-

class power.
Ivan VI., an infant, emperor of Russia.
New York Society Library founded.
Swedenborg flourishes. Swedenborg flourishes.

1741 Prussia, Bayaria, Saxony and France make war upon Maria Theresa, who receives support from Great Britain.

Prussian victory at Molwitz.

Breslau ceded to Prussia.

Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, imprisons Ivan VI. for life and reigns in his stead.

Bussia at war with Sweden

in his stead.
Russia at war with Sweden.
1742 The Elector of Bavaria elected Emperor of Germany as Charles VII.
1743 The French defeated at Dettingn by the

English. Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826.

1844 Hostilities renewed in America between
France and England, known as King
George's War.
Friesland annexed to Prussia.
1745 Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts
militia, under Pepperell.
Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of
Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany. many. The young pretender lands at Moidart, Scotland.

Defeat of the Royalists at Freston Pans,
Jan. 17, and invasion of England.

Birth of Hannah More; died ——.

Birth of John Jay; died 1829.

Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813.

Royalists again defeated at Falkirk. Jan. Total defeat of the Pretender, at Cullo-

Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culioden, April 16.
Victories of Marshal Saxe.
Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia.
French and English struggle for possession of India.
Session of India.
Capture of Madras by the French.
The French invade Flanders.
Stadtholdership revived in Holland.
Execution of Lord Lovat in England.
Klopstock's Messiah issued.
Birth of David, painter; died 1825.
The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan.
France takes a part of Flanders.
The House of Austria confirmed of Canada.
French encroach upon Nova Scotia.
Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
Birth of Laplace; died 1832.
Birth of Laplace; died 1832.
Birth of Payfair; died —.
Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
The first theater in New York opened.

1763 Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.

The first theater in New York opened.
Discovery of Pompeii.
Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1319.

1751 Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.
Diderot and D Alembert French Encyclopedie.
Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.
Birth of James Madison; died 1836.

1752 The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.
The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.
New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14.
The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.

The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.

1753 Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre.

Charles III. King of Spain.

1754 Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
Peace between France and England in India.

Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows; Washington surrenders it to De Villiere with honors of war.

Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.

1755 Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians.
Defeat of Dieskau at Lake George.
French Acadlans taken from their homes.
Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians.

Niagara expedition fails.
Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.
Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831.

1756 War declared between France and England.
Beginning of the Seven Years' War.

Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.

Frederick invades Saxony and captures

Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.
Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.
Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.
The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.
Admiral Byng executed, March 14.
Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell.
The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.
Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.
Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta, January 2; Chanderuagore, March 23.
Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.
Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.
Frederick defeated in the battle of Kontrelant Canada and Service Canada and Serv

Frederick defeated in the battle of Ko-Frederick defeated in the battle of Ko-lin, May 18.

Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau.

Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.

Victory of Frederick in the battles of Rosbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5.

Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens. Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens.
Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804, Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804, Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor; died 1823. Birth of Canova, sculptor; died 1822. Louisburg captured by the English, under Wolfe.
Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured.

Island captured.

Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga.
Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet; Fort George built.

General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne from the French.

Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hochkerchau. The French seize Forts St. David and

Ascot, India.
Fort Niagara captured by the British, Fort Niagara captured by the British, July 23.

The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.
Quebec surrenders to the English.
Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, becomes King of Spain.

The Prussians defeated in the battles of Minders, Cunersdorf and Maxen.
The French driven back in India.
England obtains much territory from Subadhar, of Deccan.
Birth of Robert Burns; died 1796.
Birth of Schiller; died 1805.
Quebec attacked by the French under De Levi.
Montreal captured by the English.
Surrender of Canada to Great Britain.
Death of George III., of England, and succession of George III., Oct. 25.
Berlin captured by the Austrians and Russians.
Battle of Torgan; defeat of the Austrians.

Russians.
Battle of Torgan; defeat of the Austrians.
Thurot's invasion of Ireland.
Coote retakes Arcot, India.
George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of
Mecklenburg, Strelitz.
The French surrender Pondicherry, in
India.
Bevalution of Control of Pondicherry and Revelution of Control

Revolution at St. Petersburg.
Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II., called the Great, becomes Empress of Russia. Russia.

Spain again declares war against England and Portugal, and invades the latter country.

Battles of Freiberg and Burkersdorf;
Austrians defeated in Silesia, by Fred-

erick.
Jesuits banished from France.
Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England.
Peace of Paris.
Canada ceded to Great Britain. Governor Murray appointed governor of Canada, and first introduces English Treaty of Hubertsburg; Siiesia added to Prussia.

Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England.

John Wilkes arrested for sedition.

Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia.

Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.

Pontiae's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants.

The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted. G. Granville, English Prime Minister. Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.

Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress. press.
Indians sue for peace.
End of Pontiac's war.
British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports.
The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, sounded.

Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Pekin.
1812 Edict against Christianity because of

Jesuits.

1816 Failure of Lord Ambert's Embassy.
1832 Kingdom of Korea established.
1834 Opium trade prohibited.
1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with British.

Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured. Naval battles. Trade with England forbidden by the

Naval battles.

1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.
Canton and coast blockaded.
War ends in a truce.

1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith. Victory of the British.
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.

1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.
Hong Kong ceded to England.
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo and Shanghae opened to British.
China pays \$21,000,000.

1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang.
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.
1850 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.
1853 Nankin and Shanghae taken by rebels.
1856 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.
1857 Blockade of Canton.
1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese pirates destroyed.

1859

French.
Treaty of Lord Elgin.
Chinese pirates destroyed.
Commercial treaty with United States.
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.
England and France at war with China.
European Allies victorious.
Treaty of peace signed October 24.
Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.
Ratification of treaty with Russia.
China forced to pay indergity, and to apologize.

China forces to pust application applogize.
Former treaty ratified.
Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.
Rebels defeated by French and English 1861 aid. 1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.

1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.

1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.

1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.

and sign treaty.

1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.

1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.

1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities. Marriage of Emperor.

1872 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22.

1875 Death of the Emperor, Tung-Chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan.

First Chinese railway from Shanghae to Woosung opened.

1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire. Edict forbidding opium smoking.

1880 Serious troubles with Russia.

1881 Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.

1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.

1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.

The Imperial Government sanction the introduction of railways, June 20.

The Chinese Government declare war against France, Aug. 15.

French destroy Kinpai Forts at Foochow, Aug. 28.

Repulse of the French at Tamsui.

French admiral declares all the Formosan ports to be blockaded.

Insurrection in Korea.

Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.

Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.

Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.

Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.

the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March
28.
Peace concluded with France, April 6;
signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.
1885 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.
1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.
1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.
1891 Floods and famine in the Northern Districts, April.
1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.
1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea.
1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.
1901 Chinese government agrees to terms damanded by the powers.

INDIA.

1675 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to

British.
East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.
1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.
1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder AH; attack the British and are defeated vellore.
1768 Hyder All, a Musselman advent marches on Madras and compels lish to form alliance.
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.
1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.
1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor Bengal.
1774 Office of Governor General created.

Bengal.

1774 Office of Governor General created, Rohilla army defeated.

1775 Benares ceded to the East India pany; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.

the assistance of the French against the English.
Trincomiee lost by the British.
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.
French troops under Bussy arrive.
Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore.
Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib. 1783 1784

Saib. Pitt's India bill passes Parliament. Return of Warren Hastings to England. Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson. Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor Gen-1785 1786 eral of India.

Reform of the Company's Civil Service.

Reform of the Company's Civil Service.

1788 Declaratory Act passes parliament.

Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19;
Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.

1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.

and is defeated.

Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.

Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.

1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.
Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera,
May 14; Hastings begins his admirable

defense.
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.
1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.
Pondicherry taken by the British.
1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor

1799 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.

1799 British take Seringapatam.
1799 Department of the Mysore to the right-ful Hindoo sovereign.

Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to English.

1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.

Nizam cedes Mysore to British.

1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.

The British receive further concessions.

Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.

1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept.

11.

11. Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23

Battle of Assaye; Manques with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.

General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.

Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.

Holkar lays siege to Delhi.

Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.

Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund, and other territory.

Mutiny among Sepoys.

Lord Minto, Governor General.

War with Travancore.

Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.

patam.
Ecclesiastical establishment formed.
India trade thrown open to any British 1813

subject.
Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.
Mahratta confederacy dissolved.
Ahmednuggur ceded to English.
Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore. Pindarrie war.

1818 End of Pindarrie war; peace with Hol-

Kar.
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.

Deccan.
Oudh becomes independent.
Lord Amherst, Governor General.
Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.
British capture Assam, Feb. 1.
Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.
Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese 1825

1826

1835

1848

Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome,
Battle of Pagham Mew ends Burmese
war.
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays
\$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.
English take Bhurtpore.
Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
The northwest provinces made a separate
administration.
Steam communication introduced into
India.
Blavery abolished in the East.
Afghan war declared; Cabul captured
by the British, Aug. 7.
Lord Ellenborough Governor-General.
Ameers of Scind defeated by Sir
Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
Lord Hardinge Governor-General.
Danish possessions in India purchased
by England.
England at war with Sikhs; battle of
Moodkee, Sept. 6.
British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon,
February.
Treaty of Lasore.
Lord Dalhousie Governor-General.
Second Sikh war begun; Ramnuggur
taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseerabad.
The Sikh War ended with battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.
Sir Charles Napier becomes Commanderin-chief.
Annexation of the Rajah to British do-1849 in-chief.
Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.

Annexation of the Kajar to British de minions.

Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
Pegu annexed to British Empire.
Close of the Second Burmese war.
Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces.
First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah.
Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter.
Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor.
Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.

Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.

1854 Ganges Canal opened.
1855 Calcutta Railway opened.
Annexation of Oudh.
1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor-Genome

Lord Canning appointed Governor-General.

Muthy among native regiments at Barrackpore, Eurhampore and Lucknow, May 6; The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Cawnpore surrendered by the British to Nana Sahib, June 25.

Siege of Lucknow, begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19.

Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25.

Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore,

Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore,

Dec. 6.

Battle of Futteghur, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21; Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdues the rebels.

An Act for the better Government of India received royal assent Aug. 2.

Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.

Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.

1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace re-

stored.
The Punjaub is made a presidency.
Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25.
Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
Death of Lord Elgin.
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.

Bengal visited by a severe famine.
Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.
Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.
Lord Northbrook becomes Vicer'y,
Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
Tour of the Prince of Wales through India, arrives at Bombay, Nov 8.
Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General. 1876 A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000

Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1. Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year. queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.

Massacres at Cabul. Marguis of Ripon made Governor-General

of India.

Riot between Hindoos and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.

International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4. Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.

Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.
Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali,

Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali,
Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.
The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10.
Terrible epidemic of small pox, at
Madras, March 30.
The Ilbert bill passes the legislative
council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.
Barl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10.
Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.
Indian Parcel Post inaugurated July 7.
Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for
Rangoon, Nov. 1.
Hostilities against Burmese begun by
Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.
King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.
India gives prompt aid to England dur-

King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.
India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.

1888 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Dec. 11.

1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manifur, March 27.

Defeat of the Manifurans by the English, May 5.

1893 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.

1899 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor. General, Jan, 9.

Jan. 9.

RUSSIA.

War declared against Russia by Turkey.
1769-'84 Conquest of the Crimea.
1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.

1793 1795

1798

Cossacks repended suppressed.

Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.

Army neutrality.

Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."

Acquisition of the Crimea.

War with Turkey renewed.

War with Sweden.

Treaty of Warelow.

Second partition of Poland.

Alliance with England.

Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

The partition of Poland completed.

Death of Catherine the Great.

War with Fersia.

Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.

Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.

Russia forms an alliance with France.

Insanity of the Emperor Paul.

He is assassinated.

Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes

He is assassinated.
 Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
 Russia joins the coalition against France,

April.
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats

Battle of Austernez; Napoteon detects
the allies, Dec. 2.
1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near
Silistria.
1812 War with France.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians
defeated defeated. Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.

Burning of Moscow by the Russians,
Sept. 14.
Retreat of the French.
1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Na-

1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.

1814 Downfall of Napoleon.

The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.

1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Alexandria proclaimed King of Poland.

1822 The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.

1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander.

Insurrection of troops at Moscow.

1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.

1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscova.

War with Persia.

1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.

1828 Peace with Persia.
War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 26.

1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.

1830 Polish war of independence begins.

1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept., Oct.

The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.

1840 Failure of the Khivan Expedition.

Treaty of London signed by Russia.

1841 War with Circassians.

1848 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the

1848 Russia aids Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution. 1849 Runsia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.

1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.

1850 Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected.
Harbor of Sebastopol completed.
Exiles sent to Kouish, Asia Minor.
1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places."
Army sent to Turkish frontier.
Conference of the great powers.
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2.
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.
Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.
Ultimatum of France and England un-

feated.
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.
Siege of Silistria, May 17.
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.
Russia evacuates the principalities.
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.

the allies. Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.

Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.
Battle of inkermann, Nov. 5.
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.
Alexander II. Emperor.
Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.
Kars invested, July 15. Kars invested, July 15. Capture of Malakoff tower by the French,

Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.
Death of Lord Raglan.
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian feet, Sept.
Russian assault on Kars fails.
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.
Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.
Council of war at Paris. Jan. 11.

Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.

Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.

Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29. Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.

Close of the war.
Crimea evacuated July 9.
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains. 1858

imperial domains.

1857 meeting or the Emperors at Stuttgard and Weimar.

1859 Russia censures the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.

Treaty with Great Britain.

1860 Commercial treaty with China.

1861 Insurrection in Poland begins.

The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the seris throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.

Students' riots throughout the empire.

1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.

Trial by jury granted.

Increased privileges granted to the Jews. Serfdom in the empire ended.

War with Asiatic nations.

1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.

1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.

New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.

1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar Sent. 15.

Asia created.

Czar, Sept. 15.

Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.

Marriage of Prince Alexander.

Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000.

Attempted Assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.

1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses, Poland disappears from map of empire.

Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.

students. 1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war de-

clared.
Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1856,
as regards the Black Sea.
Conference of the powers, at London,
abrogates the Black Sea clauses.
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.

1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10.

Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Rus-

Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.
Visit of the Shah of Persia.
New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara.
1874 Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.
War with Kholand.
Battic provinces incorporated into the empire.
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
Capture of Khokan.
Conquest of Khiva completed.
1877 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.
Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.
Puscians defeated at Batoum, May 4.

Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.
Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17.
Investment of Kars, June 3.
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.
Capture of Tirnova, July 8.
Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasha.
The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 18.

July 15. ne Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, The re fighting in the Shipka Pass, July

sian attack on Plevna partly successful Sept. 7-11. Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh. Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.
Capture of Kars by the Russians, with
great slaughter, Nov. 18.
Capture of Etropol by the Russians.
Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army,
by the Russians, Dec. 10.
Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24. Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 31.

31.
Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4.
Servians defeated, Jan. 7.
Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9.
Batoum attacked without success by the 1878 Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano. Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish Skobeleff and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor.
Conference of powers at Berlin, June 13.
Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13.
Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8.
Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14.
Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted.
Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1.
Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
Explosion under diningroom of Winter

Palace, Dec. 12.
Explosion under diningroom of Winter Palace.
Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17.
Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20.
Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24. 1889

24.
France refuses extradition of Hartmann.
Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburgh and Kieff.

1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized.

seized. Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear

crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination.
Trial of Nihilists, April 8.
Russakoff, Sophie Pieoffsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death.
Treaty of peace with China.
Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 13.
Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23.
Counter manifesto of Nihilists.
New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
1882 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff.
Anti-Jowish riots.
Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobeleff, at Paris. Paris. Death of Gen. Skobeleff, July 6.

1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec.

10.
Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28.
Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19.
Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29.
Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen.
Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.
1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces.

Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.

1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russia, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.

1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.

1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed Jan. 22.

Gen. Stossel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi, Jan. 2.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of Ali Bey suppressed, in Egypt. Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.

Crimea ceded to Russia. War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.

1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.

1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade

Egypt.
1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious,
1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon

1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
1807 War with England and Russia.
British fleet passes the Dardanelles.
Mustapha IV., Sultan.
1808 Mahmoud II., Sultan.
1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.

comes supreme.
1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.

tier of Turkey and Russia.

1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.

1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.

1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.

1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.

1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23.

Baiazet taken Sept. 9. Bajazet taken Sept. 9.

Bajazet taken Sept. 9.

Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11.

1829 Battle of Shumla.
Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.

1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat Turks.
Egypt invades Syria.

1832 Battle of Konieh; disastrous defeat of Turks.

1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia.
Treaty of Kutayah.
Rebellion in Egypt suppressed.

1839 Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan.
A second revolt of Mehemet Ali.
Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.

1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey.
Battle of Reyrout: Egyptians defeated.

England, Russia, Austra, aid Turkey.
Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.
Treaty with Egypt.
Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived 1841 of Syria.

of Syria.

New system of education introduced.

1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugces; refusal sustained by England.

1851 Rebellion of Croatia.

1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy

Places."

A large Russian army crosses the Pruth.
Turkey declares war; approved by the
great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.

1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the
Black Sea, Jan. 4.
Russia refuses intervention, March 19.
Treaty with England and France.
The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity.

tegrity. Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube.
Allies overcome Russians at Giurgero.
Turks defeated at Eayazid; see Russia.
Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks,
under Omar Pasha, win a great victory
at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars,

Nov. 26. Suspension of hostilities, awaiting nego-tiations for peace, Feb. 29. Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April

The Crimea evacuated, July 9. The Crimea evacuated, July 9. Independence of Turkey guaranteed. Conflict with Montenegrins. Christians massacred at Jedda. Montenegrin boundaries determined. Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps. Great fire at Constantinople. Conspiracy against the Sultan. Druse and Maronite War. Massacre of Christians at Demography. 1860

Massacre of Christians at Damascus.
Convention of Great Powers.

1861 Abdul-Aziz Sultan.
Insurrection in Herzegovina and Mon-

the surrection in relizes with a data have tenegro.

1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro. Servians demand their independence.

1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.

1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt.

1865 Suez Canal opened in part.

1866 Revolt in Candia.

1866 Revolt in Candia.
Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.
1867 The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits
France and England.
1868 Suez Canal inaugurated.
1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave

trade.

1872 Baker returns, after considerable success. y the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most

By the Sultan's Infliant the Killedve of Bgypt becomes independent in most points.

1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.

1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of Gatschko. Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition. British government purchases Suez Canal stock.

1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated.
Battle of Trebinge, indecisive. Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries.
Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule. Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey. Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II.

Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz. Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.

1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by

Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs, Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon. Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers. Midhat Pasha banished. Mindet Pasha Ballished. War with Russia declared. Hostilities with Montenegro. Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight

Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Pievna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 22, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mchemet Ali as Commander-in-chief. Suleiman Pasha Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.

1878 Dec. 10.

Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3.

Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question.

Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.

Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus. Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8, Russians evacuate Turkey.

England demands reforms in Turkey.

Nubar Pasha resigns.

Nubar Pasha resigns. The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June

His son Tewfik succeds him.

1880 The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty. Great naval demonstration.

Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.

1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.

ple.
Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to

exile.

Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.

The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields. Remonstrates with England for intended

Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria. Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt. Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents. Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3. Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13.

Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive. Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.

complications.

English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.

On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans.

The Powers called upon to aid the Khedive. Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canai.

Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.

Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.

12; they are destroyed by the English fleets.

Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce. The Khedive declares him a rebel. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops. Ramleh fortified.

Skirmish between Egyptians and the English.

The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia.

The English occupy the Suez Canal. Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss. Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.

Zagazig occupied.

13. Zagazig occupied. Kafr-el-Dwar surrenders. Cairo opens its gates. Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender

Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally.
End of the war, Sept. 15.

1883 Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3.

1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7.
Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt en route for Kartoum, Jan. 18.
Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4.
Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.
Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18.
Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22.
Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 29.
Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2.
Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13.
Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16.
Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
1885 General Stewart's forces reach Gakdul, Egypt, Jan. 12.
Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.

Batile of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17.
British victory near Metammeh.
Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19.
Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26.
Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London.
The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt, at Massowah, Feb. 8.
British victory near Dulka Island, death of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10.
The Muder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolseley.
Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 29.

Revolution in Eastern Roumelia. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor,

Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor,
Sept. 18.
Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.
1899 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 30.
1890 Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.
1890 Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
1894 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.
1895 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city.
Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects.
Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan, 2.

CREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia.
They are defeated by the Turks.
Rebellion of Suliot suppressed.
1803 Turks put down second Suliot rebellion,
which was incited by the French.
1821 Revolt of Ipsylanti; Peloponnesus gafned
by the Greeks.
1822 Independence of Greece,
Terrible massacre at Scio.
1823 National Congress at Argos.
Death of Marco Bozzaris.

Death of Marco Bozzaris.

1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.

Issa Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
Ipsara destroyed by the Turks.

1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the
Turks.

Turkish army takes Athen.
Interference of foreign powers rejected
by Turkey.
Battle of Navarino; the allied British,

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
Independence of Greece established.
The Turks evacuate the Morea.
Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Hadrianople.
President D'Istria assassinated.
Accession of Otho I.
Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
Pireus blockaded by a British fleet.
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
French intervention sought.
Greece forced to yield.
Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece.
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.

1854

1857 Greece evacuated by the French and En-

Greece evacuated by the French and English.
Serious insurrections in Greece.
Otho I. forced to leave Greece.
Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.
Austria declares for Otho I.
National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
England refuses to allow his accession.
Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted.
King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.

of Russia.
1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners.
1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian in-

surrection.

Declares for neutrality in Servian war.

Thessalians aided by Greeks against the

Thessalians aided by Greens —
Turks.
Berlin conference considers question of
Greek and Turkish frontiers.
Convention with Turkey, July 2.
Thessaly ceded to Greece.
Serious fire at royal palace, Athens,
Aug. 5.

Thessaly ceded to Greece.

1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens,
Aug. 5.

1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown
Prince married, October 27.

1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.

1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in
the ruins of Eretria, March.

1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeded by a new Cabinet, with M.
Tricoupis as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and eleva-tion of Pio VI. 1796-'97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy. 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio. France and Austria divide the Venetian

States.

The Cis-Alpine republic founded.
Second invasion of the French.
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the 1798 1799

Russians, under Suwarrow.
Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat
of Austrians

Battle of Marengo, June 24; total deteat of Austrians. The Cis-Alpine republic remodled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President. Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of 1805 Italy.

The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria

1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy.
1815 Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria.
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
1823 Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope.

1829 Death of Leo Ann, Leo Pope.

1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.

Death of Carlo Felix, and an inguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.

The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto. The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzlni.

The "Young State Party" formed by
Mazzini.
Insurrection in Central Italy.

1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code.

1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX.

gates a new Code.

Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX.
becomes Pope.

The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.

Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.

The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.

War between Sardinia and Austria.

Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.
Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.

1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.

Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.

Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.

The Roman republic formed.

Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.

The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.

1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.

Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.

Sardinia.

Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.

Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1851 1853 Revolt in Milan subdued. 1855 Sardinia joins the alli

1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and

Austria.

1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to dis-

France espouses the cause of Sardinia, France espouses the cause of saturation and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30. 31; Magenta, June 4; Maleg-

The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro. May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians.
Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villefranca, July 11.
Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
The people incited to arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10.
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.
The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8.
A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. 1860

Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9. Sayoy and Nice ceded to France by Sar-

dinia.

The French troops leave Italy in May.
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.

Declares himself Dictator, and drives the
Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles
of Calatifinni and Melazzo, July 20.

He invades Naples with his little army,
Sept. 7.

He invades mapies with his fittle arms, Sept. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States in Sep-tember. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; de-feats the Neapolitans, at Iseraia, Oct. 17.

17.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1.
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy." Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.

Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.
The first Italian Parliament assembles,
Feb. 18.

1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanucl "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cavour, June 6.
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.
1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry.
Naples declared in a state of siege.
Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to

Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.

1865 Bank of Italy established.

New Parliament meets at Florence.
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble.

1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.
Alliance with Prussia.

Italy declares war against Austria, June
20.

20.
Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.
Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
Battle of Lissa.
Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.

Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of Cession of Venetia to the Italian king-King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.

Nov. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess
Marcharita. 1867 Margherita. Ecumenical Council held at Rome.

Severe earthquake at Florence.
1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.

Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.

The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.

Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.

Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government. Nov. 1. cation against the government, Nov. 1. Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.

Revolution in Rome imminent. The Pope takes refuge in the castle of Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.

The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain. 1871 The government transferred from Flor-

ence to Rome, July.
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
1872 Death of Mazzini.
Great cruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the perious inundations throughout the

1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.
Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.
1874 General assembly of free Christain churches in Italy.
Brigands cause great trouble.
The government suppresses the Camorra's.

ra's. 1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and

1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.
Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
Six new cardinals appointed.
1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.

bert, Nov. 7. 1e celebrated "Antonelli" case dis-

missed.

1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.

Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.
Leo XVII. elected Pope Feb. 20

Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.

1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.

The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched.
Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.

1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretio.
Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.

21.
1822 Electoral law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrium, at Rome, Nov. 6.
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June

9.
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled,
Sept. 20.
1891 Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9.
Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30.
1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday.

day.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.

1900 King Humbert assassmated, July 29.

Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III.

Aug. 11.

1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.

Pius X elected Pope.

SPAIN.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
1775 War with Portugal resumed.
1777 War with England renewed.
1788 France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1788 England cedes Balsaric Isles to Spain at
peace of Versailles.
1794 French invade Spain.

1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
Treaty of Madrid with France.
1802 Treaty with England at Amiens.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.
Treaty of Fountainebleau.
1808 Spanish fortress seized.
The French take Madrid.
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.
The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.
Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots.
Battle of Durange; the French victorious.
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.
Napoleon enters Madrid, Joc. 4Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.

1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July 28.
Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12.
Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21.
1810 Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by the French.
Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
Tarragora taken by Suchet.

May 16.

Tarragora taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.
Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo,
Jan. 19.

Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July
22.

1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.

The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidasoa and follows them into France.

1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.

1817 The slave trade abolished for a compension.

1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of

the Cortes.

1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.

Intervention of France in behalf of the king. French army enters Spain, April 7. Cadiz invested, June 25.
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Rebels defeated and the revolution rushed.
The king again restored.
Execution of Riego and the patriot lead-

ers.
The French evacuate Cadiz.
Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
The Salique law abolished.
Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
Don Carlos claims the throne.

Don Carlos claims the throne.

1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the

crown.

Beginning of the Carlist war.

1836 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.

1837 Dissolution of monasteries.

1839 Success of the government forces.

Don Carlos takes refuge in England.

1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.

The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.

and leaves Spain.

Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.

Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.

ty.
Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
Isurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
Isurising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points.
Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
Defeat of Espartero.

Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
Defeat of Espartero.

1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son.
Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by
the Cortes, to be of age.
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is
made commander of the army.

1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin,
Don Francisco d' Assiz, Duke of Cadiz.
Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de
Montpensier, son of the King of France.
Protest of England against these marriages. riages.
1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the

Queen.

Queen.

Espartero restored to power.

1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.

1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.

Attempt of Lonez to wrest Cube from

npt of Lopez to Spain.

Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to
kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her

1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez failway.

1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.

1853 Rarvaez exiled to Vienna.

1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister.

The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.

1855 Death of Don Carlos.

1856 Insurrection at Valencia.

Espartero resigns.

A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.

Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.

Disbandment of the national guard.

Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.

O'Donnell forced to resign.

Navaez is made prime minister.

1857 Birth of the prince royal.

1859 War with Morocco.

O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.

Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadelras.

Treaty of peace signed, March 26.

Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.

Ortega shot, April 19.

The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.

The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.

1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.

Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.

1862 Spanish quarrels with Peru.

General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister.
He advises the relinquishment of St.
Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
Christina returns to Spain.
1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to
pay a heavy indemnity.
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the
crown lands, and gives three-fourths to
the nation.
Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
Quarrel with Chili, followed by war.
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain;
insurrection, headed by General Prim.
1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and
insurgents enter Portugal.
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a
new ministry.
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
Spain formally recognizes and forms a
treaty with the republics of Guatemala,
Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and
Nicarauga.
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
1868 The Queen grants general amnesty.
Death of Narvaez.
Murrillo becomes prime minister.
Revolution led by Prim and Serrano,
Sept. 17; revolution successful, and
ministry resigns.
Queen Isabella takes refuge in France,
and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at
Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga,
Oct. 8.
Religious freedom, liberty of the press,
and universal suffrage granted by new

Religious freedom, liberty of the press,

Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26.
Revolts at different points suppressed. The United States government recognizes the provisional government. Efforts to find a king for Spain. Serrano elected Regent, June 15. Prim becomes prime minister.
Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed. 1869

Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.

1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown. Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it.

Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16.

Amadeus lands at Carthagena, Dec. 30.

Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.

1871 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2.

Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.

The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25.

Insurrection in Cuba.

Insurrection in Cuba.
Resignation of the ministry.
Carlist war begins.
Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Car-1872 lists at Oroquita. Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19. Suppression of Carlist and republican up-

Queen, July 19.
Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.

Addication of King Amadeus.
Republic proclaimed.
Defeat of the Carlists at various points.
Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.
Castelar President of the Cortes.
The "Virginius" affair.

1874 Coup d'Etat.
Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army.
Overthrow of the republic.
Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops,
Dec. 30.
1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.
Strender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
1877 Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.

States.

General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.

1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes,
daughter of the Duc de Montpensier,
Jan. 23.

Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.

Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct.

1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and else-

25.

1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.

Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.

Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.

1800 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.

Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.

1811 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.

1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.

Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.

Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.

Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, April 2.

King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.

King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.

Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.

Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11.

Hervera becomes Prime Minister.

1824 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.

Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.

Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points.

Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points.

Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.

Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31. 1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina

1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Unistana as Regent, May 17.

1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.

1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.

Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.

1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.

1906 King Alphonso Married.

1907 Heir to Throne born.

FRANCE.

1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry.
1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.
1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
1782 The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.
Reappointment of Necker.
1789 Meeting of the States-General, May 5.
The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.

1789 Destruction of the Bastile, July 14.
The beginning of the French revolution.
The king and queen compelled by a mob,
at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6.
The National Assembly meets at Paris, The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.
The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16. Clerical property confiscated.
The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
Iting Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.
Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished.
Confederation of the Champs de Mars:

abolished.
Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.
1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.

Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuileries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21.

Louis sanctions the National constitution Sept. 15. Dissolution of the National Assembly,

1792 First coalition against France. Commencement of the great wars.
War with Austria declared April 20.
Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.
Attack and capture of the Tuileries by a
mob; the royal family imprisoned in the
Temple, Aug. 10.
Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. Meeting of the Legislative Assembly,

Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.
France declared a republic, Sept. 22.
Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13.
Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.
War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1.
Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March.
Proscription of the Girondists.
Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25.
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31.
Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, July 13. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bona-

Siege of Toulon; first victory of Boliaparte.

The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite,
beheaded, Nov. 6.
Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.
Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.
1794 Danton and others guillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
Robespierre becomes president, June.
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others
guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists
Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
1796 Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12; Mondivi, April 22, and
Lodi, May 10. Attehkirchen, June 1.
Radstadt, July 5, in Italy.
The conspiracy of Baboeuf suppressed.
1797 Pichegru's conspiracy fails.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near
Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes
the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10,
and Napoleon is declared First Consul
Dec. 13.
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of
an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
1801 Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March
signed at Amiens, March 27. parte.
The Duke of Orleans, Phillipe Egalite,

8. Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27. Legion of Honor instituted. Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.

1803 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22.

1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March

21.

The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.

Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.

Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21,
by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. 1805

Battle of Austerlitz.
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26. Austria totally deteated, Dec. 26.

Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.

1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.

1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.

1808 New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Peninsular war.
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.

1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.

Addication of Charles IV. of Spain.
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.
Victorious at Wagram.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec.

15.

1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1.
Union of Holland with France.

1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.

1812 War declared with Russia.
Napoleon invades Russia.
Great victory of the French at Borodine, Sept. 7.
Discreptions retreat of the French from

Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow. October

Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.

1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.

Battle of Leipzig.

Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.

The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.

1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30.

30. Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May

3. Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3. The Bourbon dynasty restored. The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.

Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army.

Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration

of the empire.

The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29. Leaves Paris for the army. June 12. He invades Beignun, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18. Waterloo, June 18.
Napoleon reaches Far's, June 20
Abdicates in favor of his son June 28.
He reaches Rochezort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.
Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris July 3.
Napoleon spoes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 16.
Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumartiand" and sent a prisoner to St. Helena. Acg. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15. prisoner to St. Reight, Acg. 5, where he arrives Oct. 15.
Execution of Marshal Nev. Dec. 7.

1818 The family of Napoteon forever excluded from the throne of France.

1820 Assassmation of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16.
Charles X. becomes king.
1827 National Guard disbanded. War with Algiers. Serious riots in Paris. Serious riots in Paris.
Seventy-six new peers created.
The Polignac administration organized.
Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16.
Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5.
Revolution and barricade of streets in
Paris, July 27.
Flight and abdication of Charles X., July
31. 21.
Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26.
Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Phillipe I.
Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15.
The hereditary peerage abolished.
Insurrection in Paris suppressed.
Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22.
Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27. 1831 stadt, July 22.
Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
Death of Lafayette, May 20.
Fleschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6. 1836.
Louis Alibaud fires at the king, June 25; is gnillotined, July 11.
Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13.
The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France.
Meunier attempts to kill the king.
Death of Tallyrand, May 14.
War with Mexico.
Insurrections in Paris.
M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister.
Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6.
Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6.
Darmes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor 1838 Oct. 15.
Removal of the remains of the Emperor
Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.

The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fali, throne, dies from the effect of a fali, July 13.
Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d' Eu. Extradition treaty with England.
Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.
Louis Napoleon escapes from Hall., May 25. 1843 Queer 1846 I 25.
Joseph Hanri attempts to kill the king,
July 29.
Jerome Bonaparte returns to France
after an exile of thirty-two years.
Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise.
Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French
"Reform banquet" prohibited.
Revolution of February 22, and barricade
of the streets of Paris.
Flight and abdication of the King, Feb.
21. Flight and abdication of the king, Feb. 21.

The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.
The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7.
Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13.

Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.

1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.

Surrender of the insurgents June 26.
Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28. Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28.

Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26.

The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12.

Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11.

He takes the cath of office, Dec. 20.

Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont. Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26.
Freedom of the press curtailed. greedom of the press curtained.

Blectric telegraph between England and
France opened.
The Coup d'Etat.
Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and 1251 proclaims universal suffrage.
Calls for an election of President for ten years.
Declares Paris in a state of siege.
Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and
180 members of the Assembly.
The President crushes the opposition,
with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4.
with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4. 1864 The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon reelected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 444,951 644.351 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1.
The new constitution published, Jan. 14. Banishment of .83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat. The property of the Orleans family confiscated. fiscated.
The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday.
Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29. March 29.
The President visits Strasbourg.
M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8.
The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13.
The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his fa-mous expression, "The Empire is President releases Abd-el-Kader, Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November. The empire re-established by the popu-lar vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,839,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emper-or, and assumes the title of Napoleon Dec. 2. c., Dec. 2. oleon marries Eugenie de Montigo, unitess of Teba, Jan. 29. Emperor releases 4,312 political or-nders. Feb. 2.

riots in Paris, and other cities.

1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2.
Attempt to assassinate the Emperor.
Beginning of the Crimean war.
Treaty of Constantinople, March 12.
War declared with Russia, March 27.
Emperor and Empress visit England, Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.
Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28.
Beliemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8.
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16.
Close of the Criman war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30.
Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments. Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.

1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sk ar) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3.

Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15.
Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11.

Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England. Visit of the Emperor and Limpress to England.

Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28.

The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.

1858 Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24.

Passage of the Public Safety Bill.

Trial of the Count de Montalembert.

The Empire divided into five military departments. partments.
Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed.
Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.
Visit of the Queen of England to Cherconference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities.

France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May. May.
The Empress declared Regent.
The Empress declared Regent.
The Empreror takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each.
Armistice arranged, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. Preliminary peace effected, July 12.
The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17.
Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
France adopts a free trade policy.
Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23. The Empress declared Regent. Jan. 23. Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers.
The public levying of Peter's dence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. 1862

The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.

1361 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 france by France.

Troubles with the church about the Roman question.

Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7. The government issues a circular for-bidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11. April 11. Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American con-France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.

Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6.

Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico.

Embarrassment in the Government finances. Embarrassment in the Government finances.
Achille Fould made minister of finance.
The Mexican expedition begun.
The French conquer the province of Bienhoa, in Annam.
Six provinces in Gochin China conquered and ceded to France.
The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.
War declared against Mexico.
Peace effected with Annam.
New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.

New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.
Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
Commercial treaty with Italy.
Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier.
Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country.
The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Ollivier and others.
Napoleon proposes a European Conference or the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 2.
England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
Treaty between France and Japan.
Commercial treaty with Switzerland.
Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire.

evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.
Establishment of the Mexican empire,
with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.
Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of
Malakoff. Malakoff.

The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches. Treaty with Sweden signed.

The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.

Death of the Duke de Morny.

Visit of the Emperor to Algeria.

The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.

The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest.
The French fleet visits Portsmouth. The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz.
Students' riot in Paris.
Napoleon expresses his detestation. The treaties of 1815, May 6.
Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it.
France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war.
Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces. His demand is refused.
Lustria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy.
The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11.
Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs.
Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference.

Congress at Paris on Roumanian analys.

1867 Settlement of the Luxemburg question by the London Conference.

The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads.

Attempted assassination A the Czar of Paris Luco 6

Russia, June 6.
1868 Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.

1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.

1869 Serious election riots in Paris.
Great radical successes in the elections.
The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government.
Gelebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great.
Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.
Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.

1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10.
Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9.
Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life.

Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bon-

aparte.

The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution, affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8.

Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling.

Prince Leopold withdraws.

Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France

War with Prussia declared, July 20. English mediation refused, July 20. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the armore at nce. with Prussia declared July 15.

my. Severe and undecisive engagement at Saarbuck, Aug. 2-4. Defeat of the French at Woerth and For-

Sarnuca, Aug. 2-4.

Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6.

Strasburg invested, Aug. 10.

Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14.

Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 13.

Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24.

Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25.

Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1.

The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2.

Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7.

The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.

Sept. 7. Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19.

Faris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 13. Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27. Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27. Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23. 1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6.

Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17.
Paris bombarded by the Prussians.
King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.

peror of Germany, at Versailles, Jan.

18.

The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27.
France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs.
Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux.
Formation of a provisional government.
Prussians enter France, March 1.
Peace with Germany.
Revolt of the Commune, March 18.
The second siese and capture of Paris,
March 28.
Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.

1872 Reorganization of the government in
France.

1872 Reorganization of the government in France.

A large part of the war indemnity paid. Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12. Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.

1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, England, Jan. 9.

New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15.

M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24.

Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25.

War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5.

Germans avacuate Verdun, Sept. 15.

Presidential term fixed at seven years.

Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.

12.

1874 Execution of communists.

prisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec.
12.

1874 Execution of communists.
Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.
Payment of the German debt, September.
1875 The legislative body reorganized, and
two Chambers created.
Passage of a bill for the construction of
a tunnel under the English channel.
1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.
Amnesty for communists.
New ministry formed by Jules Simon.
1877 Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8.
MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25.
1878 International Exposition at Paris opened
May 1.
1879 Designation of President MacMahon.

May 1. 1879 Resignation of President MacMahon, Resignation of President MacMahon,
Jan. 2.
M. Jules Grevy elected President by the
Senate, Jan. 30.
Gambetta becomes President of the
Chamber.
Waddington forms a new ministry.
Communist annesty bill passed, Feb. 21.
Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced
by M. Ferry.

Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry. Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1. M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21. 1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Fer-ry, March 9.

ry, March 9.

Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by national decree.
General amnesty bill passed, July 3.

New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.

1881 Elections favorable to the government.
200 000 000 loan taken up three times

over.
France invades Tunis, and treat with
Bey signed. May 12, by which the
republic gains virtual Suzerainty.
Ratification by Senate, May 23.
Great excitement produced in Italy.
Gambetta enthysiastically received at Cahors, May 25.
Rejection of semtin de liste, May 9.
Gambetta premier on resignation of Fer-

ry's cabinet.
1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.

Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.

Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7.
Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.
Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec.

24.

Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.
Resignation of the Duclerc ministry.
M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.
Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 22.
Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.
Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21. Commencement of hostilities with Mada-

gascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13. Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, Blockade of Tongan September, Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso. Sept. 30. Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister

Treaty between France and China signed, May 11. France commences hostilities by bom-bardment and capture of Kelung, Augo. erious outbreak of cholera at Toulon. angson, China, captured by the French,

1885 Langson, China, captured 5, Feb. 12.
Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.

1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22.

1887 Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25.
Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2.
M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.
1888 Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.
1889 Centennial of French revolution celebrated May 5

brated, May 5.

Paris Exposition opened, May 6.

1890 Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16.

1891 Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Car-

1891 Russia destows decoration on fies. Carnot, March.
1893 Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.
Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lessens France gives Siam an ultimatum, which

was accepted, June 29.

Marshal McMahon, ex-president, died,
Oct. 17.

1894 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist.
Casimir-Perfer elected president, but resigned sho tly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.

by Felix Faure.
French army succeeds in capturing
Madagascar.
1899 Dreyfus case creates great excitement.
Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19.
Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18.

Theatre Français, Paris, burned, March 8. 1901 Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, Nov.

Austria-Hungary.

1772 Austria acquire: Galicia, and other provinces, from F Jand.
1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.
1792 War with France begins.
1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.
1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano.

1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano.

1796 Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roseredo, and elsewhere.

1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.

The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.

1799 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.

1800 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio—

1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.

1804 Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.

1805 War with France declared by Francis. General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.

Capture of Vienna oy Napoleon.

Battle of Austerlias.

General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.
Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.
Battle of Austrelliz.
Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.
Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice.
The French evacuate Vienna.
The Germanic Confederation dissolved.
The Austrian King abdicates.
1809 Battle of Ahensberg; defeat of Austrians.
Second capture of Vienna, by the French;
the city restored Oct. 24.
1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise,
daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon
I. April 1.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna.
Austria regains her Italian provinces,
with additions.
The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.

lished. 1825 Hungarian Diet assembles. 1835 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. suc-

ceeds him.

Treaty of commerce with England.
Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.

Issurrection at Vienna.
Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.
Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed.
Another insurrection at Vienna.
The Emperor flees to Inspruck, May 1517.

The Emperor hees to hispitus, any form.

The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.

A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.

Third insurrection in Vienna.

Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.

War with Sardinia.

Revolution in Hungary.

Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at Szikiszo and Mohr.

The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph.

1849 Sardinia forced to make peace.

Constitution granted.

Constitution granted. Hungary declares independence, April 14. Hungary declares independence, April 14. Kossuth proclaimed Governor. Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden. The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle. Count Bathyany executed. Convention of Olmutz. The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.

or 1849. Trial by jury abolished in the Empire. 1858 Libenyl attempts to assassinate the Em-

Commercial treaty with Prussia.

1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.

1856 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Em-

peror. Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended. The Danubian provinces evacuated. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to

Hungary. War with France and Sardinia. Austrians cross the Ticino and enter 1859 Piedmont.
Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 32, 31.
Napoleon III. declares war with Austria,

Napoleon 111. declares war with Austria,
May 31.

Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano,
June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of
which Austria suffers defeat.
Death of Prince Metternich.
Armistice between the Austrians and the
allies agreed upon, July 6.
Meeting of the Emperors of France and
Austria, July 11.
Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.
Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia.

dinia.
Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.
The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.
Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.

The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.
The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31.
Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Condinion.

Sardinia.

The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.

The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.

1861 Amnesty granted for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, etc.

Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court. The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.
Civil and political rights granted to
Protestants throughout the Empire, ex-

cept in Hungary and Venice.

1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Cro-No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29.
The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.
The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.
Military levy taxes in Hungary.
Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.
The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21.
The magistrates at Pesth resign.
Military government established in Hungary, in December.
1862
Ammesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.

Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.
Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.
Ministry of Marine created.
The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government.
Great reduction of the army.
A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.
Serious inundations throughout the empire.

pire.
18'3 Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland. Chauceessiui insurrection in Poland.
Transylvania accepts the constitution
and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.
German sovereigns meet at Frankfort.
Federal Constitution reformed.
Galicia and Cracow declared in a state
of siege.

War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30.

Austria supports the German Confedera-tion in the dispute respecting the duchies.

Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.

Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon. Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.

Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies, Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia. Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary.

The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary, Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire. Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.

1866 Nassau and Frankfort allied with Aus-

tria.
The German-Italian war between Austria enters Silesia.
The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova. The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.
Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27.
Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrians are perception.

Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.
Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and in-

Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.
Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.
An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30.
Hanover, Hesse-Vansel, Nassau and Frankfort gained by Prussia.
Austria retires from the German Confederation

federation. aron Von Beust made prime minister. Baron Von Beust made prime hammen. The Emperor makes great concessions

to Galicia.

1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent Andrassy elected President of Hungarian

Diet.
The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.
The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.
Civil marriage authorized.
The State assumes the control of secular education.

education. erio, outbreaks in Dalmatia against 1869 Serio

conscription.

1870 The Concordat repealed.
Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prus-

Bitter contest between national and federal parties. 1871 Further reforms in the government in-

stituted. Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire. Austria recognizes new German Confed-

eration.
Old Catholic movement at Vienna.
Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives
and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.
Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign
affairs.

Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign affairs.

1872 Change in the Electoral Law.
Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.
International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.

The federalists defeated in the elections.

1874 Reforms in the empire.
Visit of the Emperor to Russia.
Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.
Death of Fordinand—, ex-Emperor.

1875 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.
Great financial crisis.
Change in the bed of the Danube.

1876 New marriage law proclaimed.
Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.
Neutrality declared in Servian war.

ern question. Neutrality declared in Servian war. 1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish

war.

1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Ber-

1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.
Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.

1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.
1881 The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.

1883 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9.
1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.
1885 Meeting of the Emperor and Czar of Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.
1886 Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.
1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.
1890 The Rothschilds protest against the per-

Aug. 12.
The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.
1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty.
April 2.

1904 Members Hungarian House wrecked Chamber in riot, Dec. 13.

SCANDINAVIA.

Mos Norway was united under Har-old Haarfager about the end of the ninth century. 1365 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of

Sweden.

1385 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North,
became Queen of Denmark. This great
princess died in 1412.

 1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.
 1407 By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian king-

1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.

1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523.

Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.

1523 Lutheran religion established in Den-

1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark. 1537 Catholicism suppressed and church

iands annexed to the crown.

1611 Gustavus Adolphus, The Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestant-

the North and Bulwark of Protestam; ism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632. Charles XII. became king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Feter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.

dreat at Tutowa in 109 and became a figitive.

1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethroned.

1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Syndon.

Sweden.

1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.

1814 Norway token from Donney's and given

1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Laurenberg was given to Denmark in ex-

change.

1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descend-

ants are still seated. 1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.
 Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark.
 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.
 Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, June 24.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperer. 1766 Lorraine ceded to France. 1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria. 1772 Germany shares in the partition of Po-

land.
War with Turkey.
Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
Conference between the Emperor and
Frederick of Prussia.
Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
Prussians seize Dantzic and acquire

Posen.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.

1735 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
War with France.
1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussias.
1801 Prussias seize Hanover.
Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.
1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Vienna.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.
Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Bavaria.
1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
Prussians seize Hanover.
War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24.
Battles of Auerstadt and Jena; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

Prussia.

1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.

1810 North Germany annexed to France.

1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.

1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon,

begins.
The French evacuate Berlin, March 4

The French evacuate Berlin, March 4, War declared against France, March 18. Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31. Ney defeated by Blucher at Katabach, Aug. 16. Allies completely defeat Napoleon at

Aug. 16.
Allies completely defeat Napoleon at
Leipsic, Oct. 16.
1814 France invaded by the allies.
Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.
1815 Congress of Vienna.
Final overthrow of Napoleon.
Formation of the Germanic Confederation.

1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
1818 The Zoliverein (comments) formed. Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.

1832 Death of Goethe, German poet. 1833 Other German states join the Zollverein. 1834 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zoll-1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of

Prussia 1844 Attempted assassination of the Prussian

1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary

1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.

1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 28.

He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.

Frankfort Assembly removes to Stutteget

Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart.

Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.

Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg, Feb. 27.

Parliament meets at Erfurt.

The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, Sept. 2.

Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.

Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort.

1851 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.

1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.

1857 Revision of the German Confederation.

Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria.

Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.

The elector restored by the Confederation.

1859 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.

1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.

Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.

Holstein-Schieswig dispute with Denmark.

Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.

1861 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.

Nauonai Assembly meets at Heidelberg.
Attempted assassination of the King.

1862 The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.

Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William f.
German states, except Prussia, meet at
Frankfort, and approve a plan of fed-

real reform.

The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.

The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies. Peace restored, Oct. 30.
The Gastein convention.
It gives great offence to the German

Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse. War between Prussia and Austria, and

Austria defeated. Saxony and Holste'n invaded by Prussia. Prussia makes peace with the several German states.

North German Confederation formed,

Aug. 18.

Formation of the new Zoilverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.

South German military commission appointed

pointed. France declares war against Germany.

France declares war against Germany.
Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany.
Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hesse, Darmstadt
and Baden support Prussia.
Invasion of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the German
troops.
The Emperor, Napoleon III., and two
French armies made prisoners by the
Germans.
North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.

North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
The German empire formed.
The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia. Dec. 10.

1871 King William I., of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles. Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor. Successful close of the French war.
The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.
Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 16.
Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.

1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.
Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.

Prussia.

1873 National Liberals succeed in the elec-

tions.
Troubles with the Roman Catholic

roubles with the Roman Cathone church.

Monetary reform law passed, June 23.
Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.
Civil marriage bill passed.

New military and press laws.

Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, July 13.
Bismarck resigns Chancellorship, Dec. 16. Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.

The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

olic clergy.

1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern ques-

Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.

Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
Trouble with Roman Catholic church.
Inundations in Prussia.
The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
1877 Code of laws enacted March 21.
Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
1878 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hodel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor. who is wounded. peror, who is wounded. The Crown Frince takes charge of the Empire.
Death of King George of Hanover, June

The Berlin Conference of the Great Pow-Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.

clubs.
Regency of the Crown Prince.
The Emperor resumes the government.
Frotectionists' bill adopted, May 9.
Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at
Vienna, Sept.
Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into

operation.
1880 Small states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states

"New Liberal" party formed, Aug.

1881 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.
The Liberals successful in the October

1881 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.
The Liberals successful in the October elections.

1882 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.

Disastrous floods in Germany, Dec. 6.
1883 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess. The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.

Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.

1884 Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20.

Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.
Convention between Prussia and Austria.

1887 Septennate army bill passed March 11.

Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.
1888 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.

Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.

Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.

witheim II., Emperor, June 18.

2839 Samoan Agreement signed, June 14.

2890 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancelor, March 19.

Edligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.

2891 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb.

Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace Lorraine.

Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.

Death of Gen. Von Molke, April 24.

1893 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.

Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Bremen.

at Bremen.
Caprivi resigns the Chancellorship of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.

1895 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Grav-

elotte, Sedan, etc.

Celebration and naval demonstration at
Kiel on account of the opening of the
great canal connecting the Baltic with
the North Sea.

1898
Prince Bismarck died, July 30.

1905 Great coal strike, Jan.

PRUSSIA.

1780 Death of Frederick the Great, Aug. 17.
1792 War with France in consequence of the French revolution.
Battle of Valmy, Sept. 20.
Decisive defeat of the Prussian army of

1793 Prussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Fo-

1795 Frussia seizes Dantzic and acquires Foson.
1796 Wannaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
1797 Fracerick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
1801 Frussians seize Hanover.
1802 Prussia seizes Hanover.
1806 Prussia seizes Hanover.
1806 Prussia seizes Hanover.
1806 Prussia joins the alliance against France.
1807 Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.
1808 Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
1807 Peace of Tilsit.
1807 Peace of Tilsit.
1807 Pagleon restores one-half of his do-

1807 Peace of Tilsit.
Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
1308 Convention of Berlin.
Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
1812 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
The war of Liberation begun.
Uprising of the people.
The "Landwehr" formed.
Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16.
1814 The allies invade France.
Complete defeat of Napoleon.
The Prussians occupy the French capital.
Treaty of Paris.
1815 Tevers of Wieney, Company Confedence. Treaty of Paris.

1815 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.

erauon formed.
Prussia enters the Holy Alliance
1817 Establishment of the Ministry of Educa-

1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein. 1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Elucher, Sept. 12. 1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of

1844 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prus-1848 Revolution of 1848. Berlin deciared in a stage of siege. Nov.

The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburgh Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.

sues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.

The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.

Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.

Occupation of Carlsruhe by the Prussians, June 23.

The revolution in Baden completely crushed.

rne revolution in Bauen compositions crushed.

1850 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.

Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.

Treaty of peace with Denmark.

Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankforf.
Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. The Prussian troops withdraw from Ba-

den, Nov. 14.
The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.

Visit of the King to Russia.
The King re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.
Plot against the government discovered in Replin in Berlin.

Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.

Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean

war. Prussia enters into treaty with Austria. Prussia not allowed to take part in the

Conference at Vienna.

Takes part in the Conference at Paris.

Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prus-Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufcha-

russia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.

Serious illness of the King.

The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William

I., made Regent,
Prince Frederick William, son of the
Crown Prince, married to the Princess
Royal of England. Franco-Italian war. Prussia remains neutral, but threaten-

1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
1861 William I. becomes king upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
Netteral Association reacts at Hidel

National Association meets at Heidelberg.
Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
The King and Queen crowned at Konigs-

The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification.
The government defeated in the elec-Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Pre-Count Bismarck Schonhauson made Premier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1893; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.

The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.

The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.

Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11. Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.

the King, Oct. 13.

Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.

The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Farliament, May 27.

Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.

The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 5; decree recalied.

War with Denmark about the Danish

War with Denmark about the Danish duchies.
Holstein invaded by Prussia.
Denmark ports blockaded.
Denmark forced to give up the duchies,

and make peace. Treaty signed, Oct. 30. Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
The budget being rejected the king prorogues the parliament, and declares he will rule without it. The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5. Convention of Gastein. Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris.

Bismarck visits Napoleon iii., at Faris.
The Diet demands the surrender of
Holstein by Prussia and Austria, which
they refuse.
Prussian treaty with Belgium.
Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
War with Austria and her allies.
Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.
Treats of pages with expected formers. Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria. Formation of the North German Confed-eration, under the leadership of Prus-

Hanover annexed to Prussia. Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.

First meeting of the new German Parlia-1867 1868 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation

treaty 1870 France declares war against Prussia.
Prussia receives the support of German France invaded by the German army un-

der command or King William, of Prus-(See Germany and France.)
The king of Prussia elected Emperor of

Germany.

1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.

Trouble with the Romar Catholic clergy.

Creation of the new peers by the govern-ment to carry its measures in paritament.
1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops. The stamp Tax.
1874 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bish-

ops.
The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government. Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July

13.

1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.

Religious agitation in Prussia.

Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.

New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.

1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.

Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.

Great inundations in Prussia.

(See Germany.)

Great Britain and Ireland

1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
 Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
 Percy's Reliques published.
 1766 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1848.

Bruce's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
Letters of Junius.
Watt's engine.
Arkwright's Jenny. 1769

Arkwright's Jenny.

Arkwright's Jenny.

1770 Lord North's ministry.

Lord North's ministry.

English debates reported.

1771 English debates reported.

1772 Warren Hastings in India.

1774 Suicide of Lord Clive.

1775 Commencement of the American Revolution; (see United States.)

1776 Wealth of Nations' decline and fall.

1777 Rivelath of Nations' decline and fall.

1778 Dayl Marriage Act.

1780 Lord Glive.

1781 Parth of Charles Lamb; died 1845.

1782 Parth of Charles Lamb; died 1844.

1783 Dayl Marriage Act.

1784 Death of Dayles and the Barriof Chatham.

1786 Relief of Irish Catholics passed.

1787 Redney's victories.

1788 Elici at Girolatar.

1789 Lord George Gordon's 'No Popery' riots, in London.

1781 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.

1782 Cord George Gordon's 'No Popery' riots, in London.

1783 Coalition ministry.

1784 England acknowledges the independence of the United States. Nov. 30.

1785 Actempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson, (insane).

1786 Birth of De Quincey; died 1862.

1785 Birth of De Quincey; died 1862.

1785 Birth of De Quincey; died 1842.

1786 Trial of Warren Hastings.

1787 Birth of Und Byron; died 1824.

1788 Trial of Warren Hastings.

1799 Boswell's Johnson published.

1791 Birmingham riots.

1792 First coalition against France.

1793 England begins war with France.

1793 England begins war with France.

1794 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

1795 England begins war with France.

1795 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.

1817 Howe's victory over the French fleet.

1796 Cash payments suspended, Feb. 27.

1806 Death of Edmund Burke, July 29.

1807 Acquittal of Warren Hastings, April 23.

1817 Howe's victory of the English.

1818 Cape of Good Hope doubled.

1819 Birth of Carlisle; died 1880.

280 Battle of Antrim; victory of the English.

2810 Cape of Good Hope doubled.

2811 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

282 Neath of Kilcuilen, May 28.

3841 death of Nison.

3811 Geat Britain and Ireland.

1820 Birth of Lord Macaulay; died 1859.

1830 Union of Great Brit

Investigation into conduct of Princess

Jeach of Sir John Moore.

Investigation into conduct of Princess Caroline.

Birth of C. Darwin; died 1882.

Birth of Aifred Tennyson.

1810 The King declared insane, Nov. 3.

Great financial crisis.

Irish agitation for repeal of the union.

1811 The Prince of Wales declared Regent,

Feb. 5.

Suddite riots, Nov.

The Roman Catholic Board formed by Daniel O'Connell, Dec. 26.

Birth of William M. Thackeray. Dieg.

1863.

1812 English storm Ciudad, Redirgo and

Badajos.

Badajos.
Lord Liverpool Premier.
Assassination of Mr. Percival, the frime Minister, by Bellingham, in the House.
Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18.
Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870.
Birth of Robert Browning.

Birth of Robert Browning.

1814 Peace with France.
Peace with the United States.
Birth of Charles Reade.
Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14.

1815 France renews war with the allies.
Battle of Waterloo, and final overtirew of Napoleon I., June 18.
Peace with France.
Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland.
Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

Agricultural and Weaver riots. Agricultural 2nd Weaver Rots.
Specie payments resumed.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.
Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.
Birth of J. Anthony Froude.
Queen Victoria born, May 24.
Peel's Currency Act.
Birth of Ruskin.
Death of George III., Jan. 29.
Cato Street conspiracy discovered, Feb.
20.

Trial of Queen Caroline.

Trial of Queen Caroline.
Birth of Herbert Spencer.
Birth of George McDonald.
Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.
Great outrages in Ireland.
George IV. crowned, July 19.
King George IV. visits Scotland.
"Whiteboy" outrages in Ireland.
Suicide of Castlereagh.
First Mechanics' Institute held.
Agitation about tests and corporation
acts.

agitation about tests and corporation acts.

1824 English-Burmese war.
Death of Lord Byron in Greece.

1825 The great commercial crisis.
First railroad in England.
Thames tunnel commenced.
Birth of Wilkie Collins.

1827 Lord Canning Prime Minister.
Lord Falmerston Foreign Secretary.

1828 Sattle of Navarino.
The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

tian fleets.

1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed. April Great Riots in London. 1830

Death of George IV.
William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
Opening of the L.ver; ool and Manchester

railway.

1831 The new London bridge opened.

The reform bill rejected by the Lords. Oct. 7. Riots in Bristel, Oct. 29.

Riots in Bristel, Oct. 29.

Earl Grey's ministry.

1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill,
June 1.

Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.

Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.

1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies.

Trades union and repeal rlots.
Lord Melbourne's ministry.

1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.

Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.

1837 Death of William IV.

Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.

Hanover separated from Great Britain.

1838 Queen Victoria crowned, June 28.

Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.

Viscount Melbourne's ministry.

1839 England at war with China.

Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.

Assistation of Lord Working in 16.

1840 Penny postage inaugurated.

The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.

Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.

1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,

Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,
Nov. 10.
Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1842 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen,
May 20; a second attempt by Bean,
June 3.
Income tax established, Aug.
Peace with China, Dec.
1843 Queen Victoria visits France.
1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the
French visit England.
Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
Great famine in Ireland.
Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
Anti-corn law agitation.
Great railroad speculations.
1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
Great commercial panic.
Food riots in Tipperary.
Russell forms new ministry.
1847 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
\$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
1848 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Irish rebellion, headed by Smith,
O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
Cholera in Ireland.
1849 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Cholera reappears in England.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
Pate assaults the Queen.
1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened,
May 1.
First gold arrives from Australia.
1852 Death of Wellington, Sept. 14.
Great riots in Belfast.
Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
1853 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
Protocol between England, France, and
Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 28.

France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
Alliance between England, France, and
Turkey, March 12.
War declared against Russia, March 28.
Crystal Palace opened by the Queen.

June 10.
Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims. 1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry. Jan. 2. Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
The Queen and Prince Albert visit

France.

1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19. England at war with Persia.

Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25. English take Bushire, Dec. 10. Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).

Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.

rer Act of 1949.
Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran.
Herat restored.

1858 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince[§]
Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
The Conspiracy and Voiunteer bills passed.
The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.
The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.

1859 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.

Organization of volunteer forces.
Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18. Lord Palmerston resigns and returns. Lord Stanley Secretary for India.

1860 Commercial treaty with France, Peace effected with China, Oct. 24, The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.

States and Canada.

Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.

Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. S. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.

Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.

The Queen proclaims neutrality in Amer-, ican war.

1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturwar in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from Eng-Confederate "Alabama" sails from England.
Second international exhibition, May 1.
Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1.
Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23.
Serious riots in Ireland.
Continued distress in cotton districts.
Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10.
Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales.
Visit of Garibaldi.
The lonian Islands ceded to Greece.
Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed.
European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

2865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland.
Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24.
Russell-Gladstone ministry.
Death of Richard Cobden, April 2.
Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18.
Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.

1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill,
June 18.
Resignation of Russell ministry. June 26. June 18.
Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26.
Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6.
Cattle plague continues, causing great Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5. Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada. Fenian invasion of canada.

New reform act passed.

War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects.

Sir Robert Napier commands expedition.

Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.

Disraell's reform bill. 1867 he Dominion of Canada formed Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25.
Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25.
Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of
Irish Church passes the House, April 1868 Scotch and Irish reform acts passed July 13.
Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10.
Resignation of Disraeli ministry.
Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9.
Successful termination of the Abyssinian war.
The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.
Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Irish Church bill receives the royal as-Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.
Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.
Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.
Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8.
Education bill.
Neutrality in France.
Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.
Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11. 11.
Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.
Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.
Princess Louise marries the Marquis of
Lorne, March 20.
Black Sea Conference, March 13. Black Sea Conference, March 13.
Treaty with the United States regarding
Alabama claims, May 8.
The Irish Church Disestablishment bill
goes into effect.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.
University tests abolished; army purchase abolished. 1872

chase abolished.
The Ballot Act passed.
Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.
Scott centenary at Edinburgh.
Great riots in Dublin.
Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims,
Feb. 3.

Peb. 3. A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27. O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29. Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14. Scotch educational bill. Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5. Serious riots in Belfast.

Abolition of tests in the Irish Universi-

tles.

Payment of the Geneva award.

Payment of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.

Defeat of the Dublin University bill.

Resignation of the Gladstone ministry,

March 13; ministry resumes office,

March 17.

The Shah of Persia visits England.

The Shah of Persia visits England. The Shan of Persia Visits England.
Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.
War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet
Wolseley placed in command.

Wolseley placed in command.

Irish educational bill fails.

Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to
Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.

Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 28.

Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty
of peace signed, Feb. 13.

Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.

Reopening of the Eastern question.

The Prince of Wales visits India.

France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.

Creet regivel under Moody and Sankey.

nel bill.
Great revival under Moody and Sankey.
England purchases the Suez canal.
O'Connell centenary in Ireland.
Queen of England proclaimed Empress
of India, March 1.
Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.
Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.
Disraeli raised to the peerage as the
Earl of Beaconsfield.
England takes part in the Eastern quisation.

England takes part in the Eastern quastion.

1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral.

Duke of Mariborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rejection of Cadstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.

1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England.

Several changes in the ministry.

Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland.

Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference.

Great commercial depression in England.

British Afghanistan war.

General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass,

Dec. 2. Jeilalabad occupied by the British, Dec.

Jelialabad occupied by the British, Bec. 20.

1879 Yakoob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 28; abdication of Yakoob Khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23.

Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22.

Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28.

Cetewayo, Aug. 28.
Great distress and famine in Ireland.
Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League.
Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.

1880 Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1.

Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29.

Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.

Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected.
Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25.
"Boycotting" practiced.
Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.

1881 Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, April 8.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader. Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons.

mons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March

21.

Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16.

Yakoob Khan routs the Ameer and enters Candahar.

Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakoob Khan defeated by the Amee

1882

Sept. 22.
Agrarian outrages in Ireland.
Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean,
March 2.
State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.
Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27.
Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. ord Frederick Cavendish appointed Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.

Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.
Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11.
John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.
The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote. Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13.
Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13.
Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14.
Arrears of Rent bill passed.
Married woman's property assessed.
Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.
War in Egypt (q. v.)
The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.
Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.
The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.
New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.
Annexation of territory on African west

1883

1,
Annexation of territory on African west
coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.
Surrender of Cetewayo to the British
residents, Oct. 6.
Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of
Newfoundland, Dec. 19.
New Patents Act goes into operation,
Jan. 1. Newfoundland, Dec. 19.

New Patents Act goes into operation,
Jan. 1.

Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt,
Jan. 18.

The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16.

Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29.

Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21.

Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1.

Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing,
Aug. 17.

Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17.
Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-Royalty of India, Sept. 10.
Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13.
Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3.
Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7.
Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13. Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay,

Dec. 13.

1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24.

The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 28. The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26.
Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13.
The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26.
The revised Bible published, May 18.
Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenburg, July 23.
Death of Sir Moses Monteflore, aged 101, July 28.
Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4.
1886 Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21.
1887 Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21.
Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 8.
Irish National League proclaimed, Aug.

17ish National League proclaimed, Rug. 19.
1888 First White Chapel murder, April 2.
U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed.
1889 Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales,
July 27.
1890 Rejection of overtures from the Pope,
Aug. 11.
Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party,
Dec. 6.
1891 Newfoundland fishery dispute, March—
May.

May. S. World's Fair invitation accepted,

May.

1893 Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown," off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished.

The Duke of York married Princess

400 men perished.
The Duke of York married Princess
Mary of Teck, July 6.
Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7.
1895 Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.
1899 Beginning of Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11.
1901 Queen Victoria Died, Jan. 22.
King Edward VII. ascends throne.
1902 Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May.
1905 Post Office began to receive messages for wireless transmission to ships at sea, Jan. 1.

AUSTRALIA.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 28.
1773 Explorations of Furneaux.
1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New

Zealand. 1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration. 1788 First landing of English convicts at Port

Jackson.
Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,039 persons, Jan. 26.
1789-'92 Voyage of Bligh.
1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the storeship "Guardian."
1793 First house for Public Worship erected.
1795 First publication of Government Gazette.

Tirst publication of Government Gazette.

1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders.

1800-'05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders.

1802 First brick church built.

1803 Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Philip.

1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.

1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by Mac Quarrie.

1817-'23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxand, Oxley and others.

1826 Settlement of King George's Sound

1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed.

1828 South Australia explored by Stuart.

1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.

1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell.

ell. 1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed.

1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives.
Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized.

1836 South Australia a province.
Arrival of first Church of England Bishop.

op.
Adelaide founded.
Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide
to King George's Sound.
Melbourne founded.
1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest
Australia.
1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored
by Count Stizelecki.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst.

1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki.
Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.
Suspension of transportation.

1840 Eyre explores West Australia.
Stizelecki explores the Australian Alps.

1841 Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females.

1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney.
Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.

1844-48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart,
Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy.

1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General.
Census, 114,700 males; 74,800 females.

1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded.

1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration; party never heard of again.
Kennedy killed by natives.

1849 Great agitation against transportation.

1850 Port Philip erected into the province of Victoria.

Victoria.

1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargreaves; intense excitement in the provinces; great rush to the gold

regions. 1854 Sir William Dennison appointed Gover-

1855 H. Windin Johnson appointed governor-deneral.
 1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior.
 1858-62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions.
 Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.
 1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec.

4.
1860 Burke and Willis and two others cross
the continent, starting from Melbourne
Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next
year, except John King.
Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales. 1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to

sea.
Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis.

1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis.

1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.

1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bushranger and murderer.

Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced.

Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 19.

1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,298,667.

1867 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper.

Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne; to arrange postal communication with Europe.

1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept.

1872 Telegraphic communication with Eng-

Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25. 1876 Willshire explores Daly and Victoria riv-1879 International Exhibition at Sydney

opened Sept. 17. 1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.

opened Sept. 17.

1880 Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1.
Tahiti annexed to France.
The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England.

1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne. Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider federal action.

Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal.

1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14.

1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea. Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.

1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Soudan, March 3.

1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,000, Oct. 2.

1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.

1893 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.

1895 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.

CANADA.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian Provinces. 1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor.

Great fire in Montreal.

1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property. 1775 Legislative council of 23 members ap-Commencement of the American War of

Commencement of the American war of Independence.
Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold.
Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3.
Montreal captured, Nov. 12.
Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14 Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec,

December 31. Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.

1776 The Americans retreat from Canada,

June 18.
1784 Settlement of Upper Canada.
1791 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces. 1792 First House of Assembly opened. 1794 Toronto made the capital of Upper Can-

ada.
Slavery abolished in Canada.
Second war between the United States
and Great Britain.
Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug.
15. Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. Van Rensselear capitulates, Nov. 27.

1812 Americans carry Queenstown Heights.

1812 Americans carry Queenstown Heights.
Death of General Brock.

1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown.
Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort
George, May 27, by the Americans.
Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor,
May 29.
Victory of Americans at Stony Creek,
June 6.
Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7.
Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
Capture of English squadron.
Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and
death of Tecumseh.

1814 United States troops successful at battle
of Longwood, March 4.
Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July
25.
Estite of Lundviz Lane

Detect of the British at Unippewa, July
25.

Battle of Lundy's Lane.
Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
Treaty of Ghent closes the war.

1816 Sir George Sherbroke becomes Governor
of Lower Canada.
1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
Career of Robert Gourlay.
1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor
of Lower Canada.
1822 Antagonism between the French and
English inhabitants of Lower Canada.
1824 Welland Canal incorporated.
First agitation against the Orangemen.
1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien
bill.
1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by

1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by 1828 Petition against misuse of revenues.

1829 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada.

1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Cana-

dian Assembly.

1835 The Pupinean party aim at a total separation from Great Britain.

1836 First Canadian railway opened.
House of Assembly refuse supplies.

1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament. House of Assembly of Lower Canada re-

House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.

"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.
Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.
Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.
Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.

Affair of the "Caroline."

1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor,
Jan. 16.

Jan. 16.
Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel."
End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is
succeeded by Lord Durham.
Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
Settlement of the clergy reserves question.

1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
Responsible government established.
Death of Lord Sydenham.
Charles P. Thompson Governor.
1843 Sir Charles Metcalf appointed Governor.
1844 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
1845 Great fire in Quebec.
1847 Earl Catheart Governor.
Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.
Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1848 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.
1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.
Great riots in Montreal.
Destruction of Parliament House, April 26.

26.
Attack on Lord Elgin.
Tubsidence of the agitation.
Reciprocity with United States urged.
Construction of new railways.
Cheaper postage rates introduced.
Great fire at Montreal.

1852 Great fire at Montreal.
Government removed to Quebec.
1853 Clergy reserves abolished by English
Parliament, May 9.
1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration.
Prosperous condition of Canada.
Treaty with the United States, June 7.
1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General.
1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the AttorneyGeneral, becomes leader of the Conservatives.

servatives.
Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12.
The first railway accident in Canada.

Quebec made the seat of government.

Stringency in the money market caused
by the mutiny in India.

Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat
of the provincial government by Queen
Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme. Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

1860 Visit of the Prince of warms 7.
1861 Great fire in Quebec, June 7.
Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation. United States; fears of hostilities with that nation.
Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28.
British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet.
1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nab.
1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.
Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dix proclaims reprisals.
1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec.
Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.
Canada consents to union of the prov-

Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23.
Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.

1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.
Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
Fenian invasion threatened.
Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
Habeas Corpus suspended.
Mr. Galt's new tariff.

1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2.
Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April

12. 1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-Gen-

eral, Nov. 27.
1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.
1870 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United

States troops.

Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Prince Alfred visits Canada.

British Columbia joins the Dominion of

Canada.

Discussion of the Fisheries question.

1872 Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General

eral.

1873 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.

1876 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States.

1876 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.

1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,-500,000.

1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14. Fortune Bay outrages. United States pay Fishery award, Nov.

21. Arrival_of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.
Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.
Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation
for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville

grants it. 5,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages. 1881 \$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages.
Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.
Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.
1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21.
Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.
Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11.
1885 Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.
Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel.
1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

way.

Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26.

Newfoundland refuses to join Canada,

April.
Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.
Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 1889

26. 1890 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14. 1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 6. General census taken April 5. 1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11. 1895 School war in Manitoba.

UNITED STATES.

1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia.
The Stamp Act passed, in England,
March 22. The Stamp Act passed, in England,
March 22.

Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29.

A congress of the colonies proposed by
Massachusetts, June 26.

Congress of 27 delegates meet at New
York and publish a declaration of the
rights and rules against the Stamp
Act, Oct. 7.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware
and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp
Act, November.

1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons,
in February.
Stamp Act repealed, March 18.
Stage route between Providence and Boston established.
Philip Embury and Captain Webb first
introduce Methodism in America.

1767 An obnoxious tax imposed on paper,
glass, tea and painters' colors imported
by the colonies.
Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.
Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs

ment.
Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs
of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run
a line to define the boundaries of their
possessions. It afterwards became the
acknowledged line between the free

acknowledged line between the free and slave states.

1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Fanuel Hall, Boston.

A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General

Gates.

The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgess.

The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.
Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.

First paper mill erected at Milton.

1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.

diers kill three and wound four citidiers kill three and wound four citizens.

Repeal of the duties on tea.

1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against
the government officers by regulators;
rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.

1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned
in Narragansett Bay by Americans
from Providence.

1773 First American Methodist Conference,
consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.

Blind Asylum established at Williamsburgh, Va., the first in America.
The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston
thrown into the harbor by masked men,
Dec. 16.

1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its
port rights, March 25.
Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia,
Sept. 5.
Congress issues a Declaration of Rights,
Nov. 4.

1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary

Nov. 4. 1775 Commencement of the Revolutionary

Battle of Lexington, April 19; British retreat.
Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed,
May 20.
General
Chief of the Continental forces, June

Chief of the Continental lorees, June 15.

Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.
Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.
Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill, after stubborn resistance, June 17.
Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.
Continental Fast Day, July 20.
Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17.
Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada: capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.

1776 Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1.
Destruction of Norfolk by the British in con-

Jan. 1.

Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights,
which commanded the harbor, March

Washington arrives at New York, April Washington arrives at New York, April 14.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.
Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.
New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15.
Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.
Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-13.
Fort Washington capitulates, Nov. 16.
English occupy Rhode Island.
Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 28.

ware, Nov. 28. Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.

Battle of Treuton; Washington (less 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (less gereats Rahl and his Hessians (less 1,000), Dec. 26.

Battle of Princeton; Washington (9589 160) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).

Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (958 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (1058 660). Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 553) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept.

Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Cont. 97 Sept. 27.
Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct.

3-4. Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7. Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with

Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.

Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.

American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.

Tracty with France concluded, Feb. 6.

Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.

Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26. Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3. Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.

Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.

Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.

Aug. 30.
Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek,
March 3. New Haven plundered by the British,
July 5. July 5.
Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
Stony Point taken by the Americans,
July 16.

July 16.
Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 730),

Aug. 16. Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and

Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.

Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 300), Jan. 17.

Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.

Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.

Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.

The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, The traitor, Arnold, burns New London,

The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
3782 Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
3783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.

1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress,

23.

1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.

2785 Jan. 4.

2786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.

Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.

2787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.

Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.

2788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.

Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.

George Washington elected first President of the United States.

North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

2790 Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.

Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.

Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.

2791 Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.

Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.

Indians defeat St. Clair.

vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
Indians defeat St. Clair.
Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.

R792 State. he Columbia river discovered by Cap-The

The Columbia river discovered tain Grey.
Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
Trouble with the French Ambassader, Washington's second term as President 1794

begins. Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. France recalls Genet.
Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth

State.

Resignation of George Washington.
John Adams inaugurated as President.
Treaty with France annulled.
War with France threatened.
Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon,
Dec. 14.

1890 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
Treaty signed with France.
General Bankruptcy Law passed. Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as

President.
New York Evening Post established.
War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
Louisieus purchased from the French:

pass down Mississippi from the French; \$15,000,000 paid. Pianos first manufactured at Boston.

Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11. Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli a duel, July II.
Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli
by Decatur, Feb. 4.
Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago,
built.

built. Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains. tne plains.

Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
Seizure of armed American vessels by
England.

England.
Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.

American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.

Bot British vessels ordered to leave United

waters. with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22. Embargo on American salps declared, Dec. 22. Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of

EM The first coast survey ordered by Congress. Importation of slaves forbidden by Coness. Terry manufactures first wooden Faiton's first successful steamboat.

Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphic

pnia.

1809 First woolen mills started, in New York.

Embargo repealed, March 1.

James Madison President.

Intercourse between France and England forbidden.

1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon. First manufacture of steel pens begun. First agricultural fair, held at George

1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Bett." Belt."
Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
Stevens devises plan for plating vessels.
First manufacture of screws by machinery.

Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.

Reparation made by the British for the Attack on the "Chesapeake."

Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.

Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria

Astoria. Breech loading rifles invented. Embargo laid for ninety days. Louisiana admitted into the Union. Louisiana admitted not the Onion. Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000. Additional force of 35,000 men authorized. Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.

War declared against Great Britain, Inne 12. British orders in council revoked, June

23.
Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men. Aug. 16.

The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.

The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.

The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.

Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.

Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans. Oct. 13.

Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.

Fine "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poictiers," a British 74.

Fine "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.

Fine "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainshridge, Dec. 29. by the "Consti-bridge, Dec. 29.

bridge, Dec. 29.

At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.

The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.

The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.

The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson. The American coast blockaded by the Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col.

Benton.
York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
Stereotyping first introduced into America. Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesa-

Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."

Battle of Fort George, May 27.

British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.

Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.

The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.

The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.

The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.

Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the 10.
 Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
 Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
 Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
 Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
 The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 104.

Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.

Gen. Harrison, after having crossed Into
Canada, defeats and disperses the
British army under Gen. Proctor, near
the River Thames; death of Tecumseh,

the River Thames; death of Tecumsen, Oct. 5.

The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels. Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 25.
Fort Eric captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
Battle of Chippewa.
Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.
Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.
The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.

Aug. 9.
Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
Battle of Bladensburg.
British General, Ross, defeats Winder, British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
The "Avon." a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
Attack on Fort Bower (now Morgan)
Ala., Sept. 5.
The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Platisburg, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
British expelled from Pensacela, by Jacksen, Nov. 7.
Battle on Lake Borgue, La., Dec. 14.

Nov. 7.

on Lake Borgue, La., Dec. 14.

below New Orleans, Dec. 22.

Wood patents his own plow.

ns makes first steel plates for ex-Battle Wood patents
Jethro Wood patents
Jethro Wood patents
Perkins makes first steel plates
graving.
Massacre at Fert Dearbern, (Chicage) by
Indians.
Attack on Baltimore.
Bombardment of Fort McHenry.

Jefeated, and Gen. Ross kiffed,

Attack on Baltimore.
Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed,
Sept. 14.
Treaty of peace with Great Britain
signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.
Bettle of Mon. 1815 Battle of New Orleans.

Defeat of the British, with the loss of

their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen. their leader, Gen. Packennam, by Gen.
Jackson, Jan. 8.
Capture of the frigate "President" by
the British squadron, Jan. 15.
Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate,
Feb. 17.
Constitution" captures the "Cyane"
and "Levant," Feb. 20.
War declared with Algiers.
The "Penguin" captured by the "Mornet," March 23.
Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June
17.

Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.

Hunt first manufactures axes.
Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.

1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
Second United States bank chartered.
Steam first applied to paper making.
Election of James Monroe, President.
Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
This was known as the year without a summer.

1817 Illinois admitted into the Urion.
Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers.
Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.

Brie Canal commenced.
Mississippi admitted into the Union.
Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

new England Deaf and Dumb Asylum

New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish by Jackson.
The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.

14.
Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
Florida ceded to the United States by
Spain for \$5,000,000.
Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
Heated discussion in Congress on the 1820 slavery question.

Percussion caps for guns first introduced. duced.
Re-election of James Monroe as President.
Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.

Manadamized reads first introduced.

Macadamized roads first introduc Death of Daniel Boone. 1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. Jackson takes possession of Florida, July Burnett first introduces lithography. Straw hats first made from American

1822 The United States acknowledge the inde-pendence of the South American Republics.
First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
First cotton mill built in Lowell.
Eliliott makes first platform scales.
War with the Cuban pirates.
Bas first successfully introduced in Bos-

ton.
The Monroe doctrine, June 18. First gas company in New York. First teachers' seminary opened in Con-

cord, Vt.
The principles of Robert Owen preached.
Pins first made by machinery.
First reformatory school founded in New Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the Moction of John Quincy Adams as Presi-

dent.

1835 The Capitol at Washington completed.
First edge tool manufactory established.
Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found
Folsom.

Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7. 1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Convention with Great Britain concernon vention with Great Blazar Contents ing indemnities.

Fiftieth anniversary or American Independence, July 4.

Great anti-mason excitement.

Abduction of William Morgan.

Baron Von Humboldt visits the United

Abduction of William Morgan.
Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
Duel between Henry Clay and John Pandolph.
Delano's first fire-proof safes.
Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair".
First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
Sandpaper and emery first made.
First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
General Jackson elected President.
Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
Planing mill first patented.

Planing mill first patent Planing mill first patented.

1829 Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.

Independence of Mexico recognized.

Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 25.
Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.

bill.

First Asylum for the Blind established.

First Horticultural Society formed.

Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson. 1830 Commercial treaty with Turkey.
South Carolina asserts "States Rights".
The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.

Building of the South Carolina railroad.
American Institute of Learning founded.
Great debate between Webster and

1831 Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-Intense Tariif and Free trade excitemet Garrison starts the "Liberator" an slavery paper. Death of James Monroe, July 4. Manning mowing machines patented. Guthrie discovers chloroform.

Guthrie discovers chloroform.
Howe invents first practical pin machine.
Buttons first made by machinery.
Western College of Teachers established.
President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
New protective tariff measure passed.
South Carolina nullification movement.
U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla
Batoo, Feb. 6.
First case of asiatic cholera in U. S.
June 21.
Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug.
27. University of New York organized, Sept. Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President. dent.

Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.

Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths. Fairbank's Scale first patented.

The President removes the public de-posits from the Bank of the United posits from the States.

President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
The Southern States hold a states-right
Convention. Convention.
Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
Gayler invents first practical safe.
Death of John Randolph, May 24.
Removal of several Indian tribes west
of the Mississippi.
Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.

Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.

First successful reaper patented.

Ericsson invents the caloric engine.

Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.

Lucifer matches first made.

Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.

Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.

Great fire in New York.

Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. 1834

ana.
Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.
New York Herald established by Bennett. Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6. Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief

nett.
Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief
Justice.
Seminole Indian war renewed.
Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.

1836 The national debt virtually paid.
Arkansas admitted into the Union.
Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S.
of \$515,169.
Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
Death of James Madison, June 28.
Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
Sam Houston elected President.

Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
Martin Van Buren elected President,
Burning of the Patent and General Postoffice at Washington.
Texas declared independent.
Sam Colt invents the revolver.
First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
Death of Aaron Burr.
Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
Harnden originates the express business.
Michigan admitted into the Union.
First zinc produced in the country.
Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.

1938 United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5. Mormon war in Missouri. 1840

Mormon war in Missouri.

Intense political excitement.

The Log Cabin campaign.

Election of William Henry Harrison as President. Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson. Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.

Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
William H. Harrison inaugurated, March
4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
McLeod difficulty.
Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
Kingford produces the first sample of

1842 Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.

Mutiny on United States brig of war
"Somers" instigated by Midshipman "Somers" Insugary
Spencer.
The Fourier community excitement.
Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Moun-

The Fourier community excitement. Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9.
Bunker Hill monument completed.
Termination of war with Seminoles. Lucifer matches first made by machinery. President vetoes bill for National Bank. Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
William Miller and the "Millerites." \$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
Fremont exprores Columbia River, Willamet Valley, and Klamath Lake.
Great comet visible during the day.
Death of Noah Webster.
Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.
Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
Commercial treaty with China.

Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maxer," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.

Commercial treaty with China.

First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.

First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.

The "Midas," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.

James K. Polk elected President.

Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young Selected as his successor.

Copper discovered in Michigan.

Texas asks for annexation.

First telegraph line.

Texas asks for almexation.
First telegraph line.
Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.
Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union. 1845 Union.
War declared by Mexico, June 4.
Naval school at Annapolis opened.
Elias Howe produces his first sewing

Great fire in Pittsburgh. Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned. Death of Justice Joseph Story. First manufacture of files.
Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
Negotiations toward purchase of San

Negotiations toward purchase of Sau Domingo. Death of Andrew Jackson, June 2. Free Soil party originated. Northwestern boundary fixed at 498. Hostilities begin in Mexico. Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor. Taylor.

Matamoras taken, May 15.

New Tariff bill passed, July 28.

President vetoes River Harbor bill,

Aug. 3.

"Wilson Proviso" against extension of

slavery passes the House. Gun-cotton invented. Great fire in Louisville. Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr.

1846 Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
Eight days' armistice granted.
California expedition, under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
Tobasco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen. Copper Nov. 14. Oct. 25.
Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14.
Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pasqual, Dec. 6.
Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill.
Iowa admitted as a State.
Kearney victories at San Cartinian.

Ine Mormors driven from Nauvoo, III.
Iowa admitted as a State.
Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and
Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan
of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy,
Jan. 8.
Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico
against United States, Jan. 14.
Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New
Mexico, Jan. 24.
Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor
defeats Santa Anna.
Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.
Gen. Kearney declares California a part
of the United States, March 1.
Vera Cruz taken by army and navy,
March 28.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2. March 28.
Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras,

Aug. 20.
Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico,
Sept. 15. Sept. 15.

Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
Gold discovered in California, March.
Oneida Community, New York, established.
Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May

zy. Missouri Compromise repealed. Election of Zachary Taylor as President. Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.

Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
Upper California ceded to United States.
Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
Huamantia taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
Guyannes captured, Oct. 20.
Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
Food sent to starving Ireland.
Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
Great fire in St. Louis.

ized.

Great fire in St. Louis.
Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman,
Nov. 23.
United States gold dollar first coined.
California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
Death of James K. Polk, June 15.

1849 Filiphustering expeditions against Cupe

1849 Filibustering expeditions against Cu of forbidden by the President.

Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate apt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet.

Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.

Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

California Constitution formed at Mon-Great riot at Astor Place Opera House,

New York.

1850 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama. rench Ambassador dismissed from French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
Watches first made by machinery.
Fugitive Slave Law passed.
Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
California admitted as a Free State,
Sont 9.

New Mexico and oral organization of the ritories, Sept. 9. Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12. Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun. Appearance of the great sea serpent. Completion of Eric railroad. Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, 1851 July 4.
First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
California Vigilance Committee formed.
American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
Dispute with Ingland about the fish-

New Mexico and Utah organized as ter-

Dec. 24.

Dispute with Ingland about the fisheries.

Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
First street-railway in New York.
Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and
Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.

Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
Branch mint established in San Francisco.

cisco. Franklin Pierce elected President.

Crystal Palace, New York, opened. Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Treaty with Arizona.
Treaty with Russia.
Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
Yellow fever in New York.
Children's Aid Society, New York,

founded. Walker's filibustering expedition to So-

Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.

1854 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.

American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.

Loss of the steamship Arctic.

Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.

First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.

American ship "Cayne" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.

Invention of the Iron Tower for ironclad vessels, by Ericsson.

Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.

Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.

chase, May 24. Massachusetts Aid Society send out set-

chase, May 24.

Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.

A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.

Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.

Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.

Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.

Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney. Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch."

Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.

Court Claims established.

William Walker unsuccessfully inva Nicaragua.

Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New 1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun.
Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie,

Republican party formed. Republican party formed.
Alden invents type-setting machine.
Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11.
Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15.
Page makes first wood type by machinery. rage makes hist wood type by machinery.

President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion.

Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner.

Dismissal of British envoy at Washing-

ton, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese Sugar-cane.

Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28.

The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Communications. lute," refitted and presented to Brit-ish Government. Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as Presi-

dent.
Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood.
Settlement of the Central American question.

Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16.

Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas.

Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6.

First attempt to the control of the

March 6.
First attempt to lay Atlantic cable.
Alden secures patent for condensed

milk.
Great financial crash.
New York, Boston and Philadelphia
banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15.
Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12,
14. 14.
Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress.
Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,-00,000 lost.

000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; roubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law decleared, Sept. 15.
Dispute with England respecting the wight of search

cleared, Sept. 18.

Dispute with England respecting the right of search.

Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug.

Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15.

Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30.

Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois.

Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18.

Seward announces his "irrepressible con-

flict" doctrine.

Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. Peruvians capture two American ves-

seis. Burning of steamship "Austria," Ham-burg to New York; nearly 500 lives

lost.

The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops.

The Fenian organization perfected.

Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10.

Oregon admitted at a State, Feb. 14.

Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the Northern and South-

Great storm in the Northern and Southern States.
Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27.
Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte.
Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11.
Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.
San Juan Island occu, ied by General Harney, July 9.
Appearance of the potato bug.
Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6.
Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whist.
Treaty with Mexico signed.
Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc.
Tour of the Prince of Wales.

of peace, etc.
Tour of the Prince of Wales.
Hall's expedition to the Poiar Sea.
Arrival at New York of the Great East-

ern, June 28.

1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House.

Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secssion," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.

Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.

The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R.
Parrott.

1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.
Florida secedes, Jan. 10.
Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.
South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."
Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.
Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.
Texas secedes, Feb. 1.
Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4.
Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb.

4th.
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President Feb. 8.
Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4.
Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12.
Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.

Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15.

Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17.

Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19.

Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20.

Maryland refuses to secede, April 27.

Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May.

Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2.

Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.

Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6.

Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.

Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13.

North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.

Butler in command at Fortress Monroe,

May 20. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia,

May 24.
Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.
Tennessee secedes from the Union, June
8. East Tennessee opposing it.
Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June i0.
Congress meets in extraordinary session, Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.

1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans. July 7.

Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed.

Battle at Romney, Va., June 11.

West Virginia admitted as a State, June

Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11.
Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18.
Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel"
by frigate "St. Lawrence."
Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson,

Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson,
July.
Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed
and wounded, 1,490; Confederates,
1,593 killed and wounded, July 21.
Gen. McGlellan assumes command of
army in Virginia and on the Potomac.
Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22.
Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated.
Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon;
Confederates defeated, Aug. 5.
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200
med, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch,
Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10.
President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamatton, Aug. 16.

lamation, Aug. 16. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham

Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28. Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 3 Gens. Rose-crans and Floyd, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept.

Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Moun-Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va.
Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold.
Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3.
Confederate "Savannah" captured by U.
S. brig "Perry."
Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9.

Island, Oct. 9 Island, Oct. 9.
Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11.
Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12.
Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.
Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21.
Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union

troops. en. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Spring-

field, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClelian succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit,

Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.
Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters.
Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7.
Battle of Beimont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20.
Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21.
Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8.
Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9.
Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.

18.
1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota.
Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8.
Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.
"Ericsson" Monitor launched at Green-Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8.

"Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30.

Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Camerou, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13.

Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.

Fort Lenry, or Lennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodire A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.

Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborouga, Feb. 8.

Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Graut, Feb. 16.

Coniederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.

Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.

Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8.

Confederate ram, "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8.

"Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9.

Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.

Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded, and missing, March 13.

Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.

loss, 869 killed, wounded, and March 13.
Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.
Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union

forces, April 8.
Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.
Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after
three days' bombardment, to Union
forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.
Slavery abolished in District of Colum-

Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Com-Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.
Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24.
Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1.
Yorktown evacuated, May 4.
Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.
Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.
Battle of West Point, May 7.
Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.

Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11.
Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13.
Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25.

25.
Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29.
Corinth evacuated, May 30.
Little Rock captured, May 31.
Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy;
renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists.
Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13.
Slavery abolished by all the Territories,
June 19.

June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated,

June 4.
Surrender of Memphis, June 6.
Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, un-

der McClellan, June 26; Mechanics-ville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river.
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 vol-unteers, July 1.
Muffreesborough captured by Forrest,

Murfreesborough captured by Forrest,
July 5.
Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.
Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.
Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24.
Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9;
Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500
killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson.
Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16.
Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24.
Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope,
Confederates under Ewell and Jackson,
Aug. 27.

Aug. 27. en. Bragg invades Tennessee and Ken-

Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky.

Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27.

Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29.

Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29.

Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29.

Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30.

Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1.

Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1.

Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed.

Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 15.

Bettle of Antistam between Gen. Mc-

15.

Battle of Antietam between Gen. Mc-Clellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17.

Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19.

Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22.

President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22.

22.
Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens.
Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4.
Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens.
Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil.
Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8.
Raid of Confederates under Stuart into
Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized
and looted, Oct. 10-1?.
Union Gen. O. M. Mi che', astronomer,
died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30.
La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen.

Union Gen. O. M. Mi che' astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30.
La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771.
Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14.
Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20.
Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.
Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26.

outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23.
Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26.
Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28.
Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras.
West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.
1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1.
Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States.
Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10.
U. S. steamer "Hat'eras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11.
Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClernand, Jan. 11.
Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17.
First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25.
Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25.
Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.

Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1.

April 1.

Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16.

Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1.

Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2.

Arrest of C. L. Valandigham.

Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2. Arrest of C. L. Valandigham.
Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4. Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14.
Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17.
Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21.
Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27.
Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7.
Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14.

June 14. Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's enire army, June 15-25.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3.

Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3.

Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4. July 4.
Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks,

Fort Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant-Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8.
Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15.
Riot in Boston, July 15.
Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3.
Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6.

Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chatta-nooga, Sept. 19. Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21.

ZI.

Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into
Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2.

Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct.

Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28.

First Fenian Congress held in the United States.

Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7.

Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17.

Battie of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24.

Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29.

Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29.

Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5.

President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.

1864 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1.

Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed

dent Lincoln, Feb. 1.

Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8.

Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20.

Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen.

Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.

General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2.

A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March.

Admiral Porter's Red River expedition,

March 4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March A call for 200,000 more men, March 15. Arkansas votes to become a Free State,

March 16. attle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat

March 16.
Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4.
New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars.
Union expedition to Mansfield, La., feiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill.
Fort Pillow massacre, April 12.
Wessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20.
Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11.
Battle of Wilderness, May 5.
Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4.
Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7.
Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15.
Fallure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16.
Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19.
Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24.
Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory.

Datue of Datton, Ga., May 28; Union victory.

Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31.

Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1.

Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3.

Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5.

Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8.

Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.

Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18.

Confederate privateer "Alabame" curis Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk

onfederate privateer Radama sunk by the United States steamer "Kear-sarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. ood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June 22.
Emancipation Amendment submitted to Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22.
Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22.
Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24.
Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27.
Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28.
Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2.
Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick.

July 2.

Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick,
Md., July 9.

Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 16.

Early's entire army within six miles of
Washington, July 12.

Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284
per cent, July 16.

Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18.

Battle around Atlanta between forces
under Hood, Confederate, and under
Sherman, Union, July 22.

Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General
Stuart, July 36.

Explosion of a mine under Confederate
works, Petersburg, July 30.

Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3.

Great naval victory, under Farragut, at
Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5.

Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick,

Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31.
Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19.
Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22.
Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery.
Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27.

Sept. 27.
Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks
Taney, Oct. 12.
Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar
Creek, Oct. 19.
Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt.,

Oct. 19.

Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torredo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27.

President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8.

Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16.

Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.

Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25.

Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Themas, Nov. 30.

Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16.

Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 21.

President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19.

Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fall, Dec. 24, 25.

1865 Establishment of the Freedman's Bureau.

reau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen.

Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen.
Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15.
Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts
northward, Feb. 1.
President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3.
Evacuation of Charleston. S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17.
Its occupation by Union vorces, Feb. 18.
Re-inauguration of President Lincoln. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the

last time, March 18.

Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2.

April 2.

Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2.

Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2.

Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3.

Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5.

Battle of Sailors' Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6.

Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7.

Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9.

Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 9.

Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11. President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13. President teriai, April 13. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April

Attempted assassination of Seward,
April 14. April 14.
President Lincoln dies, April 15.
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, VicePresident, takes oath of office as President.

Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; greaf amount of army stores taken, April 20. and death of Wilkes Booth, Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26. Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville,
Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 19.
Engagement at Boco Chico, between 590
Confederates and 400 Union troops,
being the last in the "War of the Rebell:'on," May 12.
Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24.
Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his
command, Trans-Mississippi Army,
May 26.
Amnesty Proclamation of President
Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29.
Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4.
Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U.

Mississippi nullified secession ordinance. Aug.
Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12.
South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15.
Florida annulled secession ordinance,

Oct. 25.

Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23.
Execution of assassination conspirators,
Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs.
Surratt, July 7.
Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loy-

alty, Sept. 14.
Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10.
Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15.
Passage of the Freedman's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20.
President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended.

insurrection ended.

Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29.

Fenians invade Canada, June 1.

Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8. Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, Massacre in New Orleans, July 30. Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh

State.
Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March

Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March
3.
3.
3.
4.
Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13.
Southern States organized as military districts, Jan.

1868 Impeachment, trial, and acquittal of President Johnson.
Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23.
Death of James Buchanan, June 1.
Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College.
Wyoming Territory organized, July 23.
Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11.
Cornell University, of Ithaca, openeå.
Sept. Election of Gen. Grant as President,

Nov. 3.

Pacific Railway completed, May 10.
Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan.
Nolle Prosequi ends prosecution of Jarferson Davis, Feb. 6.
Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25.
Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless.
Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20.

Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 18-20.

French frontier cable laid, July 27.
Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24.
Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4.
Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14.

1870 Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States.
Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14.
Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12.
The Nathan murder, New York, July 28.
Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war.
First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande.
Ku-Klux bill passes Congress.

1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain.
Great fire at Chicago: 17 450 buildings

ain.

Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000, Oct. 8.

The Yellowstone National Park bill passed. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United

Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States.

The Credit Mobilier scandal.
Settlement of the Alabama Claims.
Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people.
Re-election of President Grant.
Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000, Nov. 9.
Death of Horse Greeley Nov. 29. 000, Nov. 9.
Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29.
Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of
the electric telegraph.
Northwestern boundary question settled
by the Emperor of Germany.
Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1.
Epizootic throughout the United States.
National Granges organized.
Death of William H. Seward.
Wreek of the Atlantic 535 lives lost.

Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1. Modoc massage dock - 2 massacre, death of General Canby, April 11. Colfax massacre, La., by White League, Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7.

Beecher and Tilton scandal. Brooklyn, July. he Salary Grab Bill.

The Salary Grab Bill.
Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19.
Trial and conviction of William M.
Tweed, Nov. 22.
Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.
Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12.
Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.
Woman's Temperance Crusade Woman's Temperance Crusade.
Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the

Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii.
Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President.
Death of Charles Sumner, March 11.
Grasshopper raid in the Northwest.
Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1.
A second large fire in Chicago, July 14.
Presidential election; result disputec.,
November 7.
1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879.
Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4.
Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.
Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.

Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31.
Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery. Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17. Military rule discontinued in the South-ern States. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston. Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25

Foundering of steamship "Pacific," between San Francisco and Portland, tween San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4. Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24. Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4. Great revivals, under Moody and San-Great inundation in Texas.

Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10.

Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California.

Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3.

Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 14.

War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux.

Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2.

Sompletion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4.

Castle Carden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9.

Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank rebbery, Sept. 7.

Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, rebbery, Sept. 7. Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8.
Yellow fever in Georgia, September. Trial of Molly Maguires, October. Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7.
Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5.
First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6.
The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29.
Close of the Indian War.
The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26.
Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2.
Blue Glass mania.

Blue Glass mania.

Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4.

Great Railroad riots, East and West,
July and August.

Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi.
Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27.
Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29.
Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24.
The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug.
Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August.
Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29.
Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1.
Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States. middle States.

Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress.

Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2.

Development of the telephone and phonograph. Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10. Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12. Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July. Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Silver Bill passed by Doun Houses of Congress.
Yellow fever in the South.
Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.
1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1.
Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2.
Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2.
New Constitution of California adopted,
May 2.

May 2. Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24.
Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30.
Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10.
Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12.
Disastrous storms, east and west. July

loss of property and fire, June 12.
Disastrous storms east and west, July.
Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26.
Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31.
Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31.
Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid.
"Exodus" of negroes from South to
Wast. West.

James Russell Lowell made Minister to

England.
Fall elections favor Republicans.
Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10.
City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire,
Feb. 10.
Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of
Western and Southern States, April 8.
Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May.
Collision on Long Telend Sound destroys

Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and the steamers "Stonington". Centennial celebration of the capture of

Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23.

Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention.

At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6.

Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9.

Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2.

Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic re-

March 2. Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4. Revised New Testament issued, May 20. Star route frauds exposed, May 26. The great comets of 1881 first seen, June

20.
Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31.
James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4.
Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collectorship, May.
Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5.

May 5. Great Britain pays £15,000 award for

Great Billain pays \$15,000 award 107 damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair. Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore rail-way depot in Washington, July 2. Death of President Garfield at Elberon, Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26. Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26. Stecial session of the Senate, Oct. 10. The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14.

The celebrated Guineau VIII.

Nov. 14.
News, of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30.
Guiteau convicted Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4: hanged June 30.
Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; veloed by the President April 4.

Senate nasses Edmunds Anti-Polygamy
Bill, Feb. 16: approved March 23.
Apportionment bill passes the House,
Feb. 17.

Feb. 17.

Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life.

'arifi Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15.

Jill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19.

Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8.

Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6. passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6. Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river, 59

persons drowned, July 4. River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2.
Return of the survivors of the North
Pole expedition.

Fore expedition.

Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail. Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14. Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27. Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4.

Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; net considered in the

House. Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 10.
Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15.
Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2.
Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4.
Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4.
Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornadees in Iowa and Georgia, April 22.

lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22. Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension

Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24.
Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16.
Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23.
Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21.
Northern Pactific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8.
Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15.
Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.

the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding.
Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1. Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3. Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6. Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11. 48th Congress organized.
House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21.
Germany returns resolutions of the

Jan. 21.
Germany returns resolutions of the
House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15.
United States Supreme Court affirms the
constitutionality of Legal Tender Act,
March 3. Mexican War pension bill passes House.

Senate ratifies commercial treaty

March 3.

The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11.

Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6.

Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8.

Great panic in Wall street; Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14.

Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22.

President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2.

Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6.

The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Bla!ne, Nov. 4.

Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1.

Grover Cleveland resigns the New York

Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6.

Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21.

Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A. w United States troops.

Occupation of Aspinwan, S. A. Sy United States troops.

Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4.

New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16.
Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5.

The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18.
Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23.

Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4.
Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25.

The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19.

Jan. 19.
Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25.
d0 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9.
Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9. cock, aged 61, Feb. 9.
Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5.
Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8.
Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4.
Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27.
President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2.

Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20.

Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17.

House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7.

Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18.

Congress requires the Treasury to issue Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24.

July 24.

The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4.

Aug. 4.
Chicago anarchis's to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20.
Earthqua's at Charleston, S. C., destroyin, 35,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 20-31.
Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4.
Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56.
Bill to regulate the counting of electoral

Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9. 1887 Inter-State Commerce bill signed,

inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4.
House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24.
Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2.
Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19.
Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22.
Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1.
Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30.
President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip.
Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8.
United States Supreme Court refuses

United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illi-nois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1. Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10.

Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11. Nov. 11.
Republican National Committee select
Chicago for National Convention, June
16, 1888. Dec. 8.

16, 1888. Dec. 8.
Terrible bitzzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; *900 lives lost, Jan. 12.
Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16.
Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15.
Strike of engineers and firemen on the C., B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.

1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9.

Death of Chief Justice Morrison R.

Waite, aged 72 years, March 23.

Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12.

Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18.

Dally sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23.

Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20.
Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7.
Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4.

June 4.

The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1.

National Democratic Convention at St.

Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.

National Department of Labor bill appropriet by the President Lune 12

Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6.

National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13.

The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1.

Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5.

Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14.

U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty,

S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty,

14.

U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.

President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation act, August 23.

Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,-000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.

Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13.

September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29.

U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.

The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lerd Sackville West made public, Oct. 24. ord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President; Oct. 20.

National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6. Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.

U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.

Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9.

Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down

Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10.

Department of Agriculture created,
Feb. 4.

Feb. 4.
The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.
Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,900 worth of property destroyed, May 31.

Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. Aug. 12. International Marine Congress meets at

Washington, Oct. 16.
North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.

proclamation, Nov. 2.

Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty.

David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.

Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.

Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18.

La Grippe er Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western

throughout the Northern and Western States. Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March

Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25.

Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6. First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31.

Aug. 31.

Act forbidding the use of the mails for lettery purposes, approved Sept. 19. lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. he McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.

Oct. 6.

General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4.

The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.

Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.

Bettle of Wounded Keep, between the Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec.

7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.

1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17.
Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.
International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12.
Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5.
Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.
Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3.
Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
Erench Spoliation Bill passed, March 3.
The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4.

The Enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized March 6. Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11. Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14.

Match 14.

Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14.

American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30. Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava. March 31.

Fava, March 31.
25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.

1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
"The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23.
Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 2.
The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4.
First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15.
International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30.
\$500.00 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5.
Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13.
Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.
The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19.
Ledication of Pone Leo XIII. statue, pre-

16h. 31m., Aug. 19. Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept.

22.
Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28.
Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7.

Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11. Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Govern-ment at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.

Ment at 55 cents an acre, oct. 16.
U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
Argument in the Sayward case, to test
U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begin in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.

Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.

Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks

chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.

Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.

Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.

Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.

Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.

Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.

The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21.

Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.

French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.

The Silver bill shelved, March 28.

The Free Wool bill passed, April 7.

Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.

Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.

Revenue steamers ordered to Behring

newed, April 14.
Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15.
Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
Tarrible floods in the Mississippi Valance, May 8-15.
Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's

rency, May 8.

The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.

Association of American authors formed,

Association of American authors for the May 17.

Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30.

James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4.

Republican National Convention held,

June 7.

Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10.

Democratic National Convention held, June 21.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23.

Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.

Homested Pa Steel Warks cleaned June 21.

Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed,
June 30.

Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1. People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4. Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Home-stead, July 6.

ver for President, July 4.
Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6.
National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7.
Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10.
Bill to close the World's Fair on Junday passes both Houses, July 14.
Great storms in Minnesota, July 30.
The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
H. C. Frick, chairman Carazie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23.
George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26.
Inman Steamer City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27.
Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30.
Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5.
Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5.
International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7.
Trouble among East Tennessee mis ers, Aug. 13.
Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14.
The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20.
Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.051/4, Aug. 31.
Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31.
Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Monrovia, Aug. 31.
Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13%, Aug. 31.

Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13%, Aug. 31.

2 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7.

Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28.

Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1.

Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21.

Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss.

Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldhelm Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6.

Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19.

Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2:07½, Nov. 23.

Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2.

Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec.

29.
Great floods in California, Dec. 29.
George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.
Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11.
Senate passes the Sual Protection Bill Senate passes the Scal Protection Bill. Jan. 13.

Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17.
Hawaiian Provisional Governm proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17.
Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27.
Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8.
Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25.
Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1.
Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4.
Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10.
President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1.
Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.
Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28.
Extra session of Congress called June 30.
Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost,
July 10.

Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor
of England, Aug. 15.
Great storm on South Atlantic coast,
Aug. 28.

Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury,
14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22.
Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9.
World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30.
Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause
Act of 1890, Nov. 1.

1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that
foreign corporations may hold real
estate in New York State, Jan. 16.
Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax
passes the House, Jan. 31.
U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the
destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb.
2.
Death of George W. Childs philanthre-

Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3.
Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28.
President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30.
Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 16.

Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.

177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15.

American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25.

Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29.

U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2.

Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10.

Railroad strike declared off, July 13.

Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.

American marines landed at Seoul, Corea, July 27.

Work resumed at Pullman, Ili., Aug. 2.

Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9.

8 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.

Aug. 3.

Aug. 13.

By factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13.

United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26.

New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 21.

Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31.

Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3.

President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.

Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.

Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3.

Oct. 3.
Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
Government offers to arbitrate in the
Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
1895 Famous Mora case settled with Spain.
Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.,

Otton States Happenson 1

opened.

1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6.

William McKiniey elected President of
the U. S., Nov. 8.

1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution ??? recognition of belligerency of Cubs, May 28.

Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke,
July 15.

nition of belilgerency of Cubs, say 20.
Great Gold Discoveries of Elondyke,
July 15.
U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harber, Feb. 15.
Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23.
Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilaties, Aug. 12.
1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filiping Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6000 lives lost.
Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220.
1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for

76,295,220.

1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.

1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May.

1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30 600 lives lost

30, 600 lives lost. 1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President,

Nov. 6.
Wireless message sent from Kansas City
to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles,
Jan. 15.

